

Troops May Move to Take Kwangju

South Korea's Killer, 4 Others Executed, with Korean Media Say in Seoul

Seoul, May 25 (AP) — Thousands of troops moved today and the Martial Law Command in the Kwangju area today said that a military intervention might be imminent.

Kim Jae Kyu, the former of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency who assassinated Korean President Park Chung Hee in October, was executed with four accomplices, according to reports in Seoul.

Martial Law Command, by Gen. Lee Hui Sung, is a statement saying that an intervention in the Kwangju area today said that a military intervention might be imminent.

The crisis, the Martial Law Command statement said, ended slightly Thursday with the formation of a 30-member crisis settlement committee composed of clergymen, college professors, citizens and student leaders.

But hardliners regained control today and were urging Kwangju citizens to prepare for a showdown with troops, the statement said.

Many casualties were caused by the clash between extremists and moderates, the statement said. It did not give further details.

An estimated 30,000 citizens, mostly young students, held a rally in front of the provincial government office and marched down the street.

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South Korean tanks seal off a Kwangju suburban street against protesters farther down the road.

U.S. Aides Believe Most Captives Still Held at Embassy in Tehran

By Philip Taubman

WASHINGTON, May 25 (NYT) — The Carter administration believes that most U.S. hostages in Iran have not been dispersed as their captors report, and that those removed from Tehran after the abortive U.S. rescue attempt last month are being returned to the capital.

Although the administration

lacks conclusive proof, senior officials say that the majority of the hostages never left the U.S. Embassy compound in Tehran.

Information reaching the United States through diplomatic and intelligence channels indicates that dispersal of the hostages presented major security and logistical problems for the militants who have held them since Nov. 4.

"The militants are just not a factor outside Tehran," a senior U.S. official said. "Once they move outside the tightly controlled grounds of the American Embassy compound in Tehran, they can't be sure of getting their way."

Information Limited

News of the whereabouts and condition of the hostages has been limited since the rescue mission, which was aborted the night of April 24 in the desert 200 miles

• The World Court orders Iran to free all the U.S. hostages immediately. Details, Page 2.

southeast of Tehran because of helicopter mechanical failures.

With the exception of letters dated before April 24, families of the hostages have received no messages from them since the rescue attempt, according to State Department officials.

Two days after the rescue effort, the militants holding the U.S. Embassy announced that their 30 hostages had been removed and would be scattered to prevent further rescue attempts.

In the weeks since the dispersal was announced, the militants have reported that the hostages were being held in 15 cities and towns. Fragmentary accounts reaching the Western countries described the movement of hostages to provincial cities, including Zanjan, Meshed and Tabriz.

The only transfer that the United States has been able to confirm, the

officials said, was to Tabriz. Though the exact number is undetermined, they said that the total was apparently less than 15.

The other reported moves appear to be a smokescreen, another official said, adding: "There is no hard evidence of other hostage movements. What evidence we do have tends to disprove announcements that they have been scattered."

Still another official said that "it's never made any sense" for the militants to move the hostages from the embassy compound. "All the power they have derives from their ability to hold the hostages, and that ability is threatened as soon as they leave the embassy which is their fortress," he said.

Available evidence indicates that most of the militants come from Tehran — a big advantage in arranging for supplies to support the embassy takeover. The embassy compound, according to the officials, also gives the militants a relatively small, walled area to defend and control.

Similar advantages do not exist outside Tehran, the officials said. "It's not easy transporting, feeding and guarding captives when you

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Policy Differences Cited

Israel's Weizman Quits As Minister of Defense

By William Claiborne

JERUSALEM, May 25 (WP) — Israel's defense minister, Ezer Weizman, resigned abruptly today, ending months of acrimony and fundamental policy differences between himself and Prime Minister Menachem Begin and leaving the Cabinet bereft of any forceful voice of moderation.

Mr. Weizman, the flamboyant fighter pilot who managed Mr. Begin's 1977 election campaign, ostensibly resigned to protest budget cuts in the Defense Ministry. But underlying that dispute were deeper clashes with Mr. Begin over Israel's conduct of the Palestinian autonomy negotiations and the policy of settlements in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

He told associates that he could not reconcile himself to "the way this government is not functioning." Last month, Mr. Weizman stunned the Cabinet by declaring in a television interview that Mr. Begin's government could not last another year and that he favored early elections.

While the resignation posed no immediate crisis in Mr. Begin's fragile Likud coalition, it further weakened his power base and set the stage for a bitter struggle over who will inherit the post.

The Cabinet made no attempt to appoint a successor today, since Mr. Weizman has yet to submit a formal, written resignation to Mr. Begin. After that is done, he will have 48 hours in which to reconsider before it takes effect. However, when Mr. Weizman announced his intention, Mr. Begin made no effort to dissuade him as in the past. Mr. Weizman was expected to hand in his written resignation tomorrow morning.

Likely Appointees

Informed government sources said Mr. Begin was considering holding the defense portfolio himself for a while to avert an immediate coalition crisis over a successor.

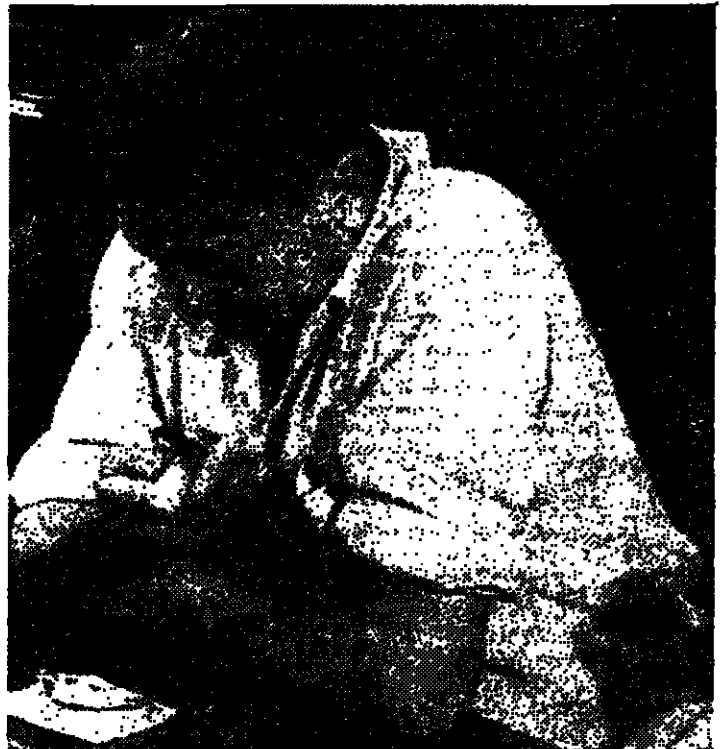
The two most likely appointees are Moshe Arens, chairman of the Knesset (parliament) Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, and Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon. Either would bolster the hawkish wing of the Cabinet.

Both are outspoken advocates of a hard-line stance in negotiations for autonomy for the 1.2 million Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, and both support an aggressive settlement policy. If Mr. Arens got the post, it would mean two members of Israel's autonomy negotiating team failed to support the Camp David peace accords

when they were put to a test in the Knesset. The other is Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

The vacancy appears to leave Mr. Begin in a quandary. If he names Mr. Sharon as defense minister, the Liberal and Democratic party members of the coalition may quit the government, which would assure its

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Defense Minister Ezer Weizman shortly after his resignation.

Sadat Urges U.S. Bid On Palestinian Talks

By Edward Cody

CAIRO, May 25 (WP) — President Anwar Sadat has expressed determination that the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations on Palestinian autonomy "will never collapse," despite their current suspension and failure

to make significant progress within the year allotted for their completion.

But he added that the United States must now come make its own proposals to break the deadlock that has prevented the Egyptian and Israeli governments from meeting their May 26 target date for agreement on ways to set up an elected Palestinian authority to administer the West Bank and Gaza under full autonomy.

"That is what I am asking now," he said in an interview with Katharine Graham, chairman of The Washington Post Co., on the eve of the deadline. "You know both positions. You are a full partner. It is time that you come with a paper, come with certain proposals for both sides. It may be an American paper, an American proposal, or American efforts between us and Israel to find some compromise in between so that we can proceed with the talks."

Experimental Fighter

U.S. officials report that discussions have also begun on the possibility of setting up a factory in Egypt to manufacture an experimental American jet fighter currently known as the F-5 that would eventually replace the F-5 in the arsenals of less-developed nations around the world. This would make Egypt an important arms exporter for the first time.

The Carter administration is seeking military facilities in the Gulf for the storage of enough equipment to support a rapid deployment force of two airborne divisions. Somalia, Oman and Kenya have been formally approached about the establishment of facilities and Mr. Sadat would gladly add Egypt to the list.

"I am not asking for American bases or American soldiers. No, No," he said. "I can raise a million-dollar army. I have my pilots that have astonished American officials

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The desire for a more active U.S. role has been a constant feature of Egyptian policy during the year of autonomy negotiations. Mr. Sadat's comments marked the first time, however, that he has called publicly and in such an explicit manner for the United States to make its own position the basis for further talks.

This was a major part of his message to President Carter delivered in Washington during the weekend by Vice President Henry Mubarak. Mr. Sadat indicated. The message, Mr. Sadat said, also included Egypt

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Pacific Forces No Longer Pledged to Europe

S. Drops 'Swing Strategy' for Troops

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, May 25 (NYT) — President Carter agreed today to a new strategic plan that would commit the United States to send Pacific-based forces to the defense of Soviet Asia, according to government

officials said that the United States would still be required to send Pacific-based forces to support conflict if that was as necessary, the officials

said that Robert Komer, secretary of defense for policy, informed allied officials of the change at a session of the NATO meeting in April and that Secretary Harold Brown also led the change at a session of the NATO meeting.

Officials said that the requirement of the increased U.S. naval presence in the Indian Ocean, along with the Soviet forces in East Asia, led the president to abandon the decades-old policy of support known as the swing

protection of oil supplies

State Department, in interstate, opposed dropping the alliance. But the sources at NATO officials, in recent months, had been expressing the argument that the policy would enhance U.S. capability to protect Western oil supplies

oil.

By dropping the swing strategy, the Pentagon would formally notify the United States that the military forces that would be made available in the event of war in Europe. Previously, U.S. forces in Asia had been listed, but officials said they would not be in the 1980 questionnaire.

Fear of Russians

U.S. forces include ship 7th Fleet, Army infantry and air defense forces in Korea, 39,000 strong; a division and air wing in Okinawa; and 12 fighter squadrons in Japan, South Korea and the Philippines.

Strategy of shifting forces from Asia to Europe in wartime, however, was feared that the Russians might be tempted to attack in Europe while the United States was occupied in the Far East.

It was reaffirmed, the officials said, when NATO governments expressed concern in the late 1960s that involvement in Vietnam would limit the U.S. commitment to NATO.

Several factors over the last year led the administration to re-examine and alter the strategy, the officials said.

The United States has taken on new military commitments around the Gulf, requiring an increased naval presence in the Indian Ocean. With the hostage crisis in Iran and the Soviet drive into Afghanistan, the administration sent to the area two aircraft carrier battle groups comprising 26 ships that were mostly detached from the 7th Fleet.

New War Plans

Because the United States must rely chiefly on naval forces in the Pacific to counter any threat to the Gulf, the officials said, the Pentagon is wary of committing those warships to a conflict in Europe.

Soviet ground and naval forces in the Far East have improved steadily. By building up forces near the border with China and by expanding its naval forces around Japan and Vietnam, the Soviet Union has acquired stronger offensive capacity in the Far East, the officials said. As a result, military experts increasingly

believe that a Soviet thrust in Asia could occur concurrently with a conflict in Western Europe.

Navy officials said the new policy would enable the service to originate new war plans for the Far East, such as using carrier aircraft for offensive missions against the Soviet port of Vladivostok.

Some pro-Western countries in Asia have doubts about the U.S. security commitments, this despite the administration's military cooperation accord with the Philippines last year and its reversal of a decision to withdraw ground forces from South Korea. Some aides asserted that the policy shift would reassure Japan and other Asian allies and would strengthen ties with China, which is said to have a strong interest in maintaining U.S. power in the region.

While the policy shift has been welcomed by most Defense Department officials, several asserted that it underscored the strains on the military services, particularly the Navy, in carrying out their tasks in northeast Asia, the Gulf and Western Europe. The officials contended that in the long term these commitments could be met only by expanding U.S. forces or insisting that allied countries in Europe and Asia assume a greater share of the military burden.

Paris, May 25 (NYT) — From the air it looks like a straight white scar across the French countryside. From the ground it looks like the kind of highway Huey Long used to build across Louisiana — straight as a die. It is not a highway, but the right of way for the 180-mph TGV train.

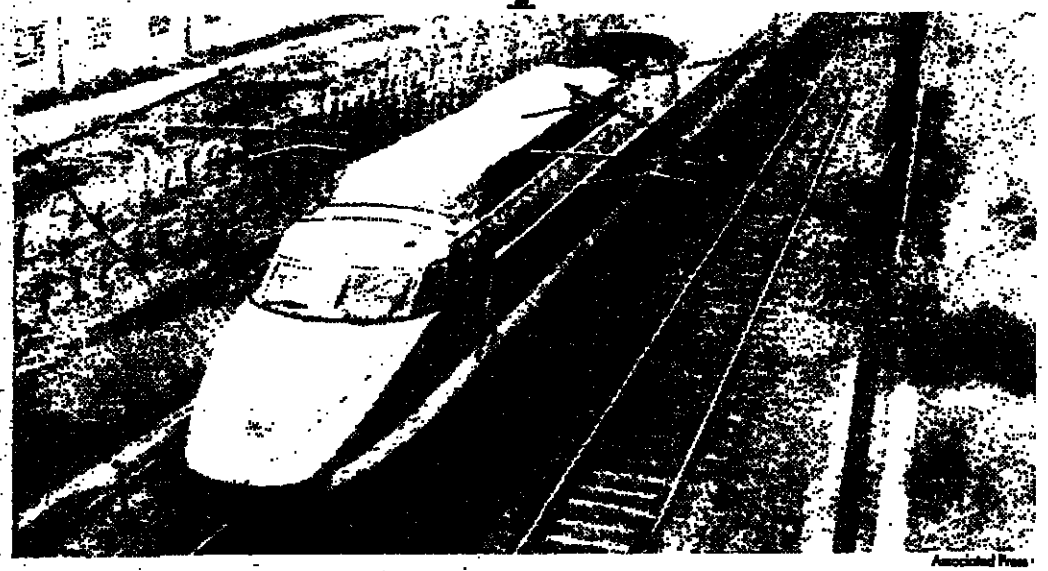
For several months the French national railroad has been inviting the public aboard the train for test runs, but only at the speed of regular trains.

A trip from Paris to Dijon and back on a recent Saturday was typical. The train left the Gare de Lyon at 9 a.m. Everyone was given a drink and a long questionnaire. The TGV pulled into Dijon two hours and 18 minutes later, right on time. Three-and-a-half hours after that — a respectable interval for a decent Burgundian lunch — it zipped back to Paris.

Service is expected to begin between Paris and Lyons in October, 1981. As a happy passenger said during the Dijon trip, "Train riding in France will never be the same again." It certainly will not be on the new trains.

Paris to Dijon, now two hours and 18 minutes, will be an hour and 37 minutes; Paris to Lyons,

French Train Test-Zips Toward '81 Debut



Prototype of the new high-speed French train is shown on a test run near Strasbourg.

now three hours and 44 minutes, will be exactly two hours. By 1983, when the line is to be completed, the trip to Marseille, now almost seven hours by the fastest train from Paris, will be four hours and 43 minutes. Eventually, Geneva will be three hours and 30 minutes away, and Lausanne three hours and 40 minutes.

An official of Air Inter, the government-operated domestic airline, said recently that the TGV would cut in half its traffic between Paris and Lyons, the most heavily traveled route. Air

time between the two cities is less than an hour, but with frequent traffic delays, most regular travelers allow themselves about four hours.

No fares have been posted, but they are expected to be somewhere between the air rates and those on special trains such as the Mistral and the Aquitaine.

Comparisons with planes are inevitable. Meals will be served at a passenger's seat; there is a fold-down tray on the back of the seat ahead. Drinks are to be dispensed from carts identical to those used on commercial planes.

What is different is the space, in both first and second class, with the trains offering far more than planes. A first-class car holds only 38 passengers; there are 60 in a second-class car. A full eight-car train will take only 111 passengers in first class and 275 in second, fewer than a Boeing 747.

High-speed trains are not new. American trains pulled by steam locomotives regularly exceeded 100 mph on good tracks at the end of the 19th century. Trains such as the Aquitaine, between Bordeaux and Paris, routinely av-

erage 100 mph. Many countries have experimented with high-speed rail systems, but only the Japanese have produced a truly high-speed train that is a commercial success. In almost every other case, successful high-speed technology has been blocked by lack of a suitable right of way. There are just too many curves in the track.

The French have solved that problem by building a whole new railroad more or less parallel to the old one between Paris and the south. From a point a few miles south of Paris, where the new line diverges from the old, to a point eight miles north of Lyons, the TGV trains will use a right of way just for them. More than half-finished now, the right of way has special ballast, special rails and, of course, few curves.

The idea for a high-speed train dates back to 1966 in France. The present plan was approved by the government in 1971. The prototype was powered by a gas turbine for a while, but electricity was chosen as most practical.

The eight-car trains in experimental use are undergoing technical tests on the track near Strasbourg and being subjected to consumer scrutiny on runs like the recent one to Dijon. Current contracts call for 85 eight-car trains to be delivered by the end of 1982. They will be used on existing routes across southeastern France, taking advantage of the new high-speed track for parts of each trip, then switching to the older tracks.

Japan Decides to Boycott Games; Deadline Passes

By Dusko Doder

WASHINGTON, May 25 (WP) — Japan decided yesterday to boycott the Olympic Games in Moscow this summer.

The Japanese decision came as a late boost to the Carter administration's boycott campaign after decisions by the Olympic committees of many other U.S. allies to attend the Games. Among the latest countries to announce their participation in the Moscow Games were Spain, Australia and New Zealand.

As the deadline passed at midnight Moscow time, it appeared that close to 50 countries had joined the U.S.-led boycott to protest the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. U.S. officials said only 71 countries would attend the Games. The Russians said that 162 were expected.

The final figures will be announced by the International Olympic Committee at Lausanne, Switzerland, on Tuesday.

In Moscow, Tass asserted last night that "the highly unseemly intrigues around the Olympics organized by some political circles have completely failed and they have been unable to bring about a demise of this festival of world sports."

A White House spokesman said, "obviously, we are pleased" about the Japanese Olympic Committee's decision, which was in response to heavy pressure from the Tokyo government.

On numbers alone, the boycott campaign received less support than President Carter had wished. Yet U.S. officials said they expected that the impact would be noticeable. Lining up with the United States were such key sporting nations as West Germany, Canada, China, Japan and Norway, and a number of Asian, African and Latin American countries.

But almost all European countries (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



A South Korean trooper approaches a demonstrator in Kwangju and brings his club down as another soldier moves in.



Kwangju and brings his club down as another soldier moves in.

South Korean Troops Prepare to Move on Kwangju

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main streets, braving steady rain in Kwangju, which with its population of 800,000 is the fourth largest city in South Korea.

Shouting "Lift the Martial Law," "Release Kim Dae Jung," and "Down with Chun Doo Hwan," the marchers demonstrated for two hours and dispersed.

Kim Dae Jung, an opposition leader whose hometown is near Kwangju, was arrested last week for allegedly fomenting the current

anti-government disturbances. Lt. Gen. Chun, who heads the defense security command and is acting director of the KCIA, is reported to have ordered Mr. Kim's arrest.

Report of Execution

SEOUL, May 25 (UPI) — South Korean news media said they were informally advised that Kim Jae Kyu and his four accomplices were executed early yesterday. The Martial Law Command declined comment.

Kim was said to have been hanged.

He was convicted by a military tribunal of shooting President Park on Oct. 26 in the dining room of a KCIA building. Kim was director of the counterintelligence and domestic surveillance agency at the time.

Kim claimed at his trial that he shot Park in an attempt to rid South Korea of dictatorship and to foster democracy. A longtime associate of the president, he claimed he had disagreed with the government on the handling of student riots last fall and feared a widespread crackdown on dissidents was coming.

The prosecution charged, however, that Kim had hoped of seizing control of the government and had planned to follow the assassination with a military government of his own.

Kim and the four accomplices, also former KCIA employees, were convicted of attempted sedition. The South Korean Supreme Court confirmed the death sentences last Tuesday.

Kim's four accomplices were involved in the killing of five of Park's bodyguards and aides who were near the scene of the assassination.

U.S., Russia to Pursue Afghan 'Dialogue'

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, May 25 (NYT) — The United States intends to pursue active discussions with the Soviet Union on Afghanistan and other issues in the aftermath of the recent meeting between Secretary of State Edmund Muskie and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, according to a high-ranking State Department official.

"A continued dialogue is definitely in the cards," the official said on Friday. But he added that another Muskie-Gromyko meeting has not been set up, nor has the United States yet developed a set plan of action, other than to seek further elaboration from Moscow on the Afghan situation.

Mr. Gromyko, in his meeting with Mr. Muskie in Vienna on May 16, discussed at length the plan for a solution of the crisis that had been backed by the Soviet Union and publicized by the Afghan government two days earlier.

Although the terms of that plan were unacceptable to the United States because a Soviet troop withdrawal would apparently come only after formal recognition of the Soviet-backed government in Kabul, U.S. officials believe that by advancing the Afghan formula in his meeting with Mr. Muskie, Mr. Gromyko was trying to start a dialogue on that issue.

Mid-East Deadline

In a briefing for reporters at the State Department, the high-ranking official also said that Israel and Egypt were deadlocked over how to resume the Palestinian self-government negotiations over the Jerusalem issue.

Vice President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt conferred with President Carter and Mr. Muskie on Friday, carrying with him a special message from President Anwar Sadat. The contents of the message, dealing with the negotiations, were not made public immediately, but the State Department official said that Jerusalem was at the core of the dispute.

A week and a half ago, after a suspension of the talks, Mr. Sadat announced willingness to continue them. But the next day he again suspended Egypt's participation because of a proposed law in the Israeli parliament that would give added backing to Jerusalem as Israel's capital.

According to U.S. officials, the Egyptians want the Israelis to state that the future of Jerusalem, which was united by Israel after it seized the eastern part of the city from Jordan in 1967, would be left to the negotiations. But Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel has stated repeatedly that there can be no question that Jerusalem, united, will always be Israel's capital.

Ex-Official in Tunis

Starts Hunger Strike

PARIS, May 25 (UPI) — Mohammed Masoudi, a former foreign minister of Tunisia who is under house arrest in Tunis, began a hunger strike yesterday to protest his government's refusal to let him travel to France this month for a seminar. The hunger strike was announced by Mr. Masoudi's wife, who lives in Paris.

Mr. Masoudi, who returned to Tunisia in 1977 after more than three years in exile in France, has been under house arrest since June, 1978. He engineered the abortive 1974 merger of Tunisia and Libya, and once was considered a likely successor to President Habib Bourguiba.

Both Egypt and Israel have indicated a desire in principle to continue the negotiations, whose target date for conclusion will pass tomorrow. But there is no certainty on when they will resume. The concern of Washington, the high-ranking U.S. official made clear, is that in the vacuum, Western Europeans and others may come up with proposals of their own to meet Palestinian aspirations that would set back, rather than advance, the chances for an Arab-Israeli peace.

Seeking a Compromise

On the Soviet questions, which have taken up a good deal of Mr. Muskie's time, the United States is expected in coming weeks through discussions in Washington and Moscow to probe Soviet intentions on Afghanistan and to see if a face-saving compromise is possible.

The United States would be interested in a formula by which the Soviet Union would set up a timetable for withdrawal of its approximately 85,000 troops in return for pledges of Afghanistan's neutrality and nonalignment status.

So far, the Soviet Union has put the withdrawal of troops at the end of the process, and this has proven unacceptable to the United States and other governments.

Mr. Muskie, the official said, favors continuing the discussions with the Soviet Union, but the exact forum for them will be left to circumstances. That means ambassadorial talks will probably take precedence, with another Gromyko-Muskie meeting not expected to take place unless there is some progress.

On the problems in South Korea, the official indicated that the United States was mostly concerned at this point with bringing about calm and stability in the country and is trying to avoid inflaming the situation further.

Japan Decides to Boycott Games; Deadline Passes

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tries will attend the Moscow Games, including Britain, France, Italy, Ireland, the Netherlands, Denmark and Portugal.

[In London, Lord Killanin said today that the door was still open for countries to enter teams for the Moscow Games. The Associated Press reported.]

[Lord Killanin told the AP that the entry deadline was not being extended "in a general sense," and said "the entries are officially closed." But, he added, "if any nation Olympic committee makes a late decision or wants to change its mind and enter, we'll help them."]

Jordan and Uganda announced yesterday that their teams would go to Moscow. Uganda's new military-backed government reversed an earlier decision made by the deposed president, Godfrey Binaisa.

The Japanese committee voted 29-13 to follow its government's advice on the boycott. Apart from Japan and China, 16 other Asian nations will boycott the Games.

Japanese sports officials said Lord Killanin, president of the International Olympic Committee,

World Court Orders Iran to Free Captives

By Youssef M. Ibrahim

THE HAGUE, May 25 (NYT) — The International Court of Justice yesterday ordered the immediate release of all U.S. hostages from Iran, told the Iranians not to put any of them on trial and ruled that Iran was liable to pay reparations for its actions.

Sir Humphrey Waldock of Britain, the court's president, said that in its judgment the facts "speak loudly and clearly of successive and still continuing breaches by Iran of its obligations to the United States" under several international agreements.

In its six-point decision, the court said that Iran had violated and was still violating its obligations to the United States, that the government of Iran must immediately release the hostages, ensure their safety and return all embassy properties to the U.S. officials.

The court also said that no member of the U.S. diplomatic or consular staff could be subjected to any form of judicial proceedings, and that Iran was obliged to make reparations to the United States and that the reparations would be established by the court if the two countries did not come to an agreement.

Under the UN Charter, the United States is now entitled to request the Security Council to take new measures against Iran.

In Washington, the State Department said that the decision was "binding on Iran" and called on Tehran to carry out its provisions.

(In Tehran, Ayatollah Mohammad Agha, Iran's prosecutor general, said that the verdict had no meaning because only one side had taken part in the proceedings. A Foreign Ministry official said that Iran refused to participate because "we think the court is not entitled to hear these cases.")

The United States asked the court Nov. 29 to order Iran to free the hostages, seized during the takeover of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran on Nov. 4. On Dec. 1, after a hearing the week before at which the U.S. case was presented by Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti, the court made a temporary ruling ordering Iran to release the hostages. Tehran responded by sending a telegram to the court, rejecting the court's jurisdiction.

"It's a splendid decision and a striking reaffirmation that Iran is in great breach of diplomatic conventions," said the senior U.S. representative at yesterday's hearing, Stephen Schwab, the State Department's deputy legal adviser. He said that the ruling entitling the United States to reparations "will have a bearing on the Iranian financial deposits which are now frozen" in U.S. banks.

Rescue Bid Admonished

The court admonished the United States for its abortive attempt last month to rescue the hostages, saying it could not fail to express its concern. But it added that the question of the legality of the U.S. military action "can have no bearing on the evaluation of the conduct of the Iranian government over six months earlier," starting with the seizure of the embassy by Islamic militants and the endorsement of this action by the Iranian government.

Seven seats set aside for Iranian representatives remained empty throughout yesterday's session. Iran has responded with only two telegrams since the matter came before the 15 judges. It maintains that its grievances against the United States, which principally concern Washington's persistent support for Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah, must also be considered.

The 15 judges voted unanimously on two points of the six-point decision. These were an order for the immediate release of all U.S. diplomats held in Iran and the return of all U.S. property, and a directive not to subject any of the hostages to trial.

The Soviet member of the panel, Judge Platon Morozov, dissented from the other points, which deemed Iran in violation of international law and required it to make reparations. The Soviet judge was joined in his dissent on some of these points by the Syrian member of the panel, Salah El Dine Tarazi, and on one point by the Polish judge, Manfred Lachs.

Kreisky Arrives in Tehran

From Agency Dispatches

TEHRAN, May 25 — Chancellor Bruno Kreisky of Austria and two other prominent European Socialists arrived here today on a new mediation attempt despite stark signs Moslem militants holding the U.S. hostages have toughened their opposition to any international diplomacy.

After arriving from Vienna with Felipe Gonzalez, the Spanish Socialist leader, and Olof Palme, the Swedish Social Democratic Party leader, Mr. Kreisky told reporters that the delegation would stay in Iran for two days for exploratory meetings with leading Iranian officials, including President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr.

He said that no visits to the U.S. hostages were planned.

UN envoy Adib Doudy, in Tehran since early yesterday on an exploratory mission, met Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh today. He described the meeting as "good," saying that he saw improved chances of the full UN commission returning to Iran shortly.

Although Iran publicly refuses to discuss the hostages with Mr. Doudy, a Syrian jurist, UN officials have stressed his visit is an important chance to explore the hostages' release.

The government radio last night denounced international organizations involved with the Iran crisis and threatened to put all hostages on trial "by order of parliament."

The Majlis (parliament) will hold a preliminary session Wednesday and strong indications its members will demand the trial of at least some of the hostages. Debate on the hostage issue, however, is not expected to start until mid-June.

Meanwhile, Iranian forces killed 85 armed insurgents gathered in a mountain pass between the towns of Sanandaj and Marivan in Kurdistan today in the most violent reported since fighting ended in Sanandaj early this month, Pars news agency said.

U.S. Doubts Captive Shift

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lack active support within a community," a U.S. intelligence official said. "The militants simply don't have that support outside Tehran."

As far as the administration knows, no neutral observers have seen the hostages since the rescue attempt. Red Cross officials who visited the compound several weeks before the rescue effort said that the hostages appeared to be in reasonably good condition.

The parents of a hostage, Rodney Virgil Sickman, a 22-year-old Marine sergeant, said that they tried to call their son at the embassy last week but were told that he was "far, far away."

Last week the militants demanded that the Majlis, the new Islamic parliament, vote to put the hostages on trial as spies and hinted that they would defy any other decision. The announcement was issued in Zanjan, where some hostages were said to be held.

In discussing the doubts about dispersal of the hostages, White House officials have acknowledged that President Carter asked the Defense Department to prepare for another rescue attempt if a feasible plan could be designed.

WORLD NEWS BRIEF

U.S. Envoy to France Warns Allies of Rifts

PARIS, May 25 (AP) — Arthur Hartman, the U.S. ambassador to France, warned Western Europe today against letting its alliance with the United States be weakened. Mr. Hartman made his remarks during a memorial Day ceremony at the military cemetery at Saint Amand, in France, where thousands of U.S. soldiers killed in two world wars were buried.

He did not mention the summit meeting last Monday between President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France and President Leonid Brezhnev of the Soviet Union, but spoke of what he called the Soviet threat to the vital interests. He termed the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan "a threat to the energy sources of Europe, Japan and the United States."

The strain in the Western alliance has been intensified by Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's meeting with Mr. Brezhnev because other allies have sought to isolate the Soviet Union politically and economically over the intervention in Afghanistan.

Thousands in France Protest Nuclear Power

PLOGNOFF, France, May 25 (UPI) — Tens of thousands of people demonstrated peacefully today in this Breton Atlantic coastal town against the construction of one of the largest atomic energy plants in Europe.

Organizers of the two-day protest, which began yesterday, said nearly 100,000 persons participated in the demonstration against the plans of nuclear power. Police estimated the crowd at about 40,000.

Since January, Plogoff has been the scene of almost daily protests against the 5,200-megawatt nuclear power plant under construction.

Reporter Sentenced, Italy Journalists to Strike

ROME, May 25 (AP) — Italian journalists are to strike tomorrow in protest at an 18-month jail sentence given to a newspaper reporter for fishing stories based on the secret confession of a former Red Brigades leader.

The Italian National Press Federation issued a statement today that the walkout, which will prevent publication of newspapers Tuesday, will last for several one-day strikes in recent months for pay or benefits, but this is the first walkout in memory to support freedom.

The strike call followed the conviction and sentencing yesterday of bio Ismani, a reporter for the left-leaning Rome daily L'Espresso, charged with complicity in revealing official secrets. His chief editor, Emiliano, was convicted and fined for publishing improper information about a criminal proceeding.

U.K. Police Hunt Escaped Underworld Chief

LONDON, May 25 (AP) — Scotland Yard began a nationwide hunt today for an escaped convict, Charles Richardson, a former London underworld chief. A spokesman said that Richardson, 46, walked out of prison after serving his seventh application for parole.

In 1967, Richardson was jailed for 25 years on charges of demanding money by threats, torture and on other crimes. He was held in a prison until last July, when authorities moved him to a psychiatric facility without walls — where mental prisoners and minor offenders are kept. He was expected to be released in 1983.

2 Strong Earthquakes Rock California Area

MAMMOTH LAKES, Calif., May 25 (AP) — Two strong earthquakes jolted a wide area of California today, but no major damage or injuries were reported.

Both quakes were centered in a sparsely populated area in the central part of the state.

The magnitude of the first quake was estimated by the U.S. Geological Survey at Berkeley to be about 6.0 on the Richter scale of earthquake shock, less than four hours later, may have been as strong as 5.5, scientists at the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena said.

Sadat Offers Facilities

(Continued from Page 1)

on the Phantom. Don't send me any American soldiers. Send war gear."

In response to a question, Mr. Sadat said that Israel has informally suggested that the United States take over the Etzion air base in the Sinai when it is evacuated by Israel in the final stage of the Camp David accord on the peninsula.

The Egyptian leader said he had vetoed that idea and is letting the United States use alternative facilities at Wadi Kenna in Upper Egypt. "It has direct access to the proposed facilities in Somalia and Oman, and covers Saudi Arabia," Mr. Sadat said.

Equal Footing

"It is not a question of here or there," Mr. Sadat said. "The question is whether the United States is ready to build its relations on friendship and equal footing or is the United States going to ask for bases and other land to have the American flag on it and exercise domination? If it is the second, no, go to hell. The first, yes, you are welcome."

Mr. Sadat contrasted his public welcome of some form of U.S. presence in the region to what he termed "the sarcastic attitude of Saudi Arabians, saying from time to time that they shall never give facilities or bases to the United States when we all know that the Americans have bases there waiting for any crew to come. I'm saying it openly. Oman can give you facilities. Somalia can give you facilities. I can give you facilities."

Mr. Sadat strongly denied that he is urging an approach similar to former President Richard Nixon's policy of heavily arming regional powers and leaving immediate security problems to them. He repeatedly said that his position should not be compared to that of Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah of Iran, to whom he has given refuge.

"I am supported by 99.5 percent of the population," he said. "If it is less than this, I shall leave my post. Without that support I could have never taken a decision to say that I am ready to give the United States facilities to reach the Gulf and to rescue the American hostages. I don't think the shah enjoyed 99-percent support at any time."

American aircraft are known to have used the air strip at Wadi Kenna to refuel for the aborted rescue mission in April. The facility has also been used by visiting U.S. Airborne Warning and Control System radar aircraft in recent months.

Lopez Portillo to Canada

STOCKHOLM, May 25 (AP) — President Jose Lopez Portillo of Mexico left Sweden today for Canada — the final stop on a four-country tour — after a four-day visit yielding preliminary agreements on substantial Mexican oil deliveries and industrial and economic cooperation with Sweden. The price and some technical questions of the oil accord remain to be concluded, officials said.

ENTERTAINMENT WEEKLY

What towers over Paris yet covers the city? (Clue: within the Palais International des Congrès, 5 minutes from the Champs-Élysées, 10 minutes from La Défense commercial district). Concorde-La Fayette: the great hotel for businessmen who spend their time in meetings, not getting there.

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East-West Competition Regarded as Paramount

Reagan Advisers Share Somber View of Soviet Power

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON, May 25 (NYT) — Near the end of 1976, just as Jimmy Carter was preparing to enter the White House, the U.S. intelligence community was jolted by a forceful critique from an officially appointed panel of outside experts who contended that the Soviet Union was striving not just for strategic parity but for nuclear superiority over the United States.

This estimate of the long-term Soviet strategic buildup and the Kremlin's intentions was a striking dissent from years of more modest U.S. intelligence estimates. It immediately became sharply controversial.

Members of the outside panel, known as the "B Team" because the government's own intelligence experts were called the "A Team," ran into charges that they were alarmist hardliners bent on increasing U.S. defense programs or scuttling arms talks.

But since then, the U.S. intelligence agencies and even President Carter have come to accept the B Team's central conclusion about Moscow's strategic goals. B Team members have become the intellectual nucleus of foreign policy advisers for Ronald Reagan, who is almost certain to be the Republican presidential nominee.

Experienced Officials

A new list of 90-plus foreign policy and defense advisers to the former California governor has been broadened beyond the conservative Republican case of his initial, smaller panel to include such experienced government officials as Robert Ellsworth, former deputy secretary of defense; Charles Walker, former deputy secretary of the Treasury; Adm. Thomas Moore, former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; and a sprinkling of Democrats, such as Jeanne Kirkpatrick, a Georgetown University professor.

But at the core of the working groups is a key handful of B team members — William Van Cleave, a defense policy analyst from the University of Southern California; Richard Pipes of Harvard University, a historian of Russia; Lt. Gen. Daniel Graham, retired director of the Defense Intelligence Agency; and Seymour Weiss, former director of the Office of Political-Military Affairs of the State Department.

The other active figures working closely with Richard Allen, Mr. Reagan's top campaign coordinator for foreign policy, are Fred Rike, former director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency; Lawrence Silberman, former ambassador to Yugoslavia; Robert Tucker, professor at Johns Hopkins University; and Lt. Gen. Edward Rowley, who resigned as Joint Chiefs of Staff representative at the arms talks to oppose the strategic arms limitation treaty.

"It's a Republican group, right astride of Republican views on for-

eign policy and defense," observed Mr. Allen, a 44-year-old specialist on Soviet and international economic affairs who twice served in the Nixon White House as deputy assistant to the president. He was the chief foreign policy adviser for the 1968 presidential campaign of Richard Nixon and one of Mr. Nixon's first White House appointees.

There are differences within the group, but if we have any area

where there's unanimity, it would be for increased defense spending," Mr. Allen said.

Beyond that, the writings of the intellectual inner circle reflect a somber world view, akin to Mr. Reagan's, but possibly more pessimistic. Long before the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan aroused new skepticism about détente and Soviet strategy, they were disturbed by the relentless buildup

of Soviet power and Moscow's outward thrusts, alarmed at what they see as the loss of U.S. nuclear superiority and the general shrinkage of U.S. power.

Writing in *Commentary* magazine in July, 1977, Mr. Pipes argued that the U.S. concept of nuclear deterrence was becoming outmoded because the Soviet Union was preparing to fight and win a nuclear war. The Soviet doctrine, he wrote,

sought "not deterrence but victory, not sufficiency in weapons but superiority, not retaliation but offensive action."

In a new book, "The United States in the 1980s," Mr. Rike carried forward those themes warning of the "ominous sweep of present trends" that left the United States facing "the grim, triple pressures: Soviet military preponderance, a flawed nuclear strategy, and the acute vulnerability of the West's oil supply." Because of Soviet military strength, he wrote, "the United States would be pushed into retreat" if drawn into a conventional regional war over Middle East oil supplies.

"Unless adverse trends can be unexpectedly reversed," he concluded, "a future American president will simply not have enough instruments of power to thwart a Soviet or Soviet-sponsored attack on the oil fields of those Middle Eastern countries that still dare to produce for the West in defiance of an embargo directed by Moscow."

Although Mr. Allen reports that there is considerable divergence among the Reagan advisory groups on the appropriate U.S. countermeasures to the Soviet buildup, there is a firm agreement that the Carter administration's plans for 3-percent real growth in military spending is inadequate. The 1981 defense budget, Mr. Van Cleave testified earlier this month before Congress, "still lacks a sense of timing or urgency in meeting the threat."

SALT Opposed

Among Mr. Reagan advisers, there is almost a universal opposition to the Carter administration's arms treaty. Some, like Mr. Van Cleave, advocate suspending all strategic arms negotiations for three or four years until they feel the United States could move toward restoring a strategic balance with Moscow. Others, like Mr. Allen, favor continuing with arms negotiations but without exaggerated expectations.

The basic inclination of the Reagan advisers is to make East-West competition paramount and to play down such global concerns of the Carter administration as human rights, the dangers of proliferation of nuclear weapons and technology, relations between rich and poor countries, or regional problems apart from those in Europe and the Middle East with strategic implications.

Critics, including conservative Republicans, have remarked that the foreign policy and defense advisory panel seem ideologically unbalanced, with a great preponderance of conservatives and very few moderate voices, and that they lack some obvious "political heavyweights" from past Republican administrations.

They note the absence, for example, of former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger; former Undersecretary of State Elliott Richardson; former Defense Secretary James Schlesinger; William Clements, a former deputy defense secretary, who is now governor of Texas; John Connally and William Simon, the former Treasury secretaries; General Alexander Haig, the former NATO commander; and Republican senators like John Tower of Texas and Howard Baker Jr. of Tennessee, among others.

William Casey, deputy chairman of the Reagan campaign, said that some former officials, such as Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Connally, were being consulted individually and privately, rather than through working groups. Sen. Paul Laxalt, R-Nev., the national Reagan campaign chairman, added that a congressional advisory group on foreign policy and defense would soon be announced.

Although Mr. Reagan's world view coincides with the general thrust of what is academic and think-tank advisers have been writing in recent years, it is unclear just how much of the specific policy prescriptions of his foreign policy brain trust he will adopt as a candidate. Already there are five different schemes for expanding military spending — some of them by many billions of dollars — circulating in the Reagan camp, according to Mr. Allen.

The Reagan campaign, he explained in an interview, has set out to correct the perception that foreign policy is not Mr. Reagan's strong suit and to counteract the notion that his talk of firm action in rebuilding U.S. military strength does not mean he would be reckless or trigger-happy in the White House.

Only Half May Be Based in Utah, Nevada

Pentagon Willing to Restudy MX Sites

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, May 25 (NYT) — The Defense Department, anxious to override Senate objections to the MX intercontinental missile, is willing to agree to a proposal for deploying only half of the planned number of mobile rockets in Utah and Nevada, according to Pentagon aides.

The officials said Friday that in recent talks with senators from the two states, senior Air Force and civilian defense aides had expressed approval for a proposed amendment to the fiscal 1981 military authorization bill that would at least temporarily prohibit the service from putting more than 100 of its 200 MX missiles in Utah and Nevada.

The amendment, which Senate

aides said is likely to be approved by the Armed Services Committee this week, would also require the secretary of defense to commission a study examining the problems of deploying the remaining 100 missiles in another location in the United States.

Air Force officials said Friday that such a study was under way and that the Texas-New Mexico border region was a possible site for 100 of the missiles.

Intense Criticism

The Air Force's existing plan calls for the deployment of all 200 of the missiles in a scheme in which the rockets would be driven along an extensive road network and periodically moved in and out of 4,600 concrete shelters. The system is designed to hide the exact location of the missiles, thus ruling out the possibility that all could be destroyed

in a surprise nuclear attack by the Soviet Union.

The plan has come under intense criticism from local groups in Utah and Nevada, which have asserted that the \$34 billion project would disrupt the environment and create serious social problems as more than 50,000 people would move in to build the system. Members of Congress from the two states have supported the missile, but have urged the Pentagon to adopt a "split-basing" system so that only a portion of the MX force would be deployed in Utah and Nevada.

Senate aides said the proposal for prohibiting the deployment of more than 100 MX missiles in Utah and Nevada was developed by Sens. Jake Garn, R-Utah, and Paul Laxalt, R-Nev. It is also said to have the support of Sen. Howard Cannon, D-Nev., who, as a member of the Armed Services Committee, is expected to offer it as an amendment to the administration's fiscal 1981 spending request.

Aides said the committee was likely to go along with the amendment because the Pentagon had supported the proposal.

Improved Prospects

Pentagon officials said their support for the proposed measure was based partly on the wish to defuse criticism of the MX in Utah and Nevada to clear the way for Sen. Garn, Sen. Laxalt and other conservative legislators from the region to support the project.

At the same time, the Pentagon aides asserted that the proposal would improve the prospects for the MX because, as written, it says that the nation needs a land-based rocket system able to survive a surprise attack and that this requires the deployment of 200 new missiles and 4,000 launching shelters.

The aides also said that while the amendment only allows the stationing of 100 missiles in Utah and Nevada, this restriction could be removed by Congress if it turned out that splitting the MX force between two regions was too costly or reduced its effectiveness. Some preliminary studies have shown that split-basing could add an additional \$7 billion to the cost of the MX project, the officials added.

Supporters of the split-basing approach in the Senate acknowledged that the Air Force's study of the idea, which would be conducted over the next six months, could conclude that it is too expensive. They added that if this were indeed the conclusion, many members of Congress would probably opt for the Air Force's existing plan.

However, Senate aides said the amendment, at a minimum, would require the Air Force to prove that the split-basing idea was unfeasible.

Three Mile Island Causes Rate Rise

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 25 (AP) — The Pennsylvania State Public Utility Commission, in a final ruling almost identical to an initial decision earlier this month, has divided the financial burden of the Three Mile Island nuclear accident between consumers and companies.

The order adopted Friday permits Metropolitan Edison, operator of the disabled nuclear plant, to stay in business and charge customers an additional \$11.4 million for replacement power.

But the company will lose some \$27 million, and Pennsylvania Electric Co. will lose \$12 million, because the order removes an idle reactor at the plant from customer rates. The companies will pay the operating, maintenance and construction costs of the idle reactor, which was not damaged in the accident last year that damaged its twin. The undamaged unit has been shut down pending federal safety hearings.

Chile Orders Actors Out

SANTIAGO, May 25 (UPI) — Seven Spanish performers were told Friday to leave Chile by tomorrow, or face expulsion after their show, in which men impersonated well-known women singers, was judged immoral by the Chilean military government.

Congress Opposes Carter On Nuclear Fuel for India

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, May 25 (WP) — Congressional opposition to two shipments of nuclear fuel to India is mounting, and critics in the House and Senate will seek to block them in a test of strength with President Carter over policy on the spread of nuclear weapons.

The president's stated intent to ship the fuel in the face of a unanimous vote against the move by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission has prompted key Senate and House leaders to voice discontent to the White House and State Department. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has scheduled hearings on the issue for next month and the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee is considering calling its own hearings.

Sen. John Glenn, D-Ohio, chairman of the Energy, Nuclear Proliferation and Federal Services Subcommittee of the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee, advised Secretary of State Edmund Muskie on Friday to tell the president to delay approval of the shipments until Congress has given the issue a full airing.

"Glenn told Muskie he felt that if the president makes a quick decision to override the NRC, he could lose on the issue in the Senate," an aide to the senator said Friday. "He told Muskie that he felt the United States would be abandoning its policy on weapons spread if the Indian licenses are approved."

On the House side, Rep. Clement

Zablocki, D-Wis., chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, said there is considerable opposition to the shipments in the committee. "Our general feeling is that if we waive the law for India, we lose any leverage we have with other countries on nuclear weapons spread," Rep. Zablocki said in an interview. "We could lose our credibility on this one."

Rep. Jonathan Bingham, D-N.Y., chairman of the panel's Subcommittee on International Economic Policy and Trade, who voted to approve the shipment of nuclear fuel to India two years ago, said Friday he plans to fight the new shipments.

"I hope the president doesn't approve this shipment and I hope he doesn't send it up here for approval," Rep. Bingham said. "It would be a grave mistake in this case and I have sent word to the White House that if the president approves it, I will file a resolution of disapproval."

Grounds for Disapproval

The licenses for India involve two shipments of 19 tons of enriched uranium for the nuclear power station at Tarapur, north of Bombay. Last week the NRC voted disapproval of both shipments on grounds they violated the two key provisions of the 1978 Nuclear Nonproliferation Act.

That law bars shipments of nuclear fuel to countries that have not signed the treaty banning the spread of nuclear weapons and that refuse to open all their nuclear research facilities to inspection.

"I voted for approval the last time on grounds that we needed time to talk to India about these things," Rep. Bingham said. "Not only has no progress been made on these two issues, but India has moved a step backward in that Prime Minister [Indira] Gandhi won't even give us the same assurances on nuclear weapons development that Prime Minister [Morarji] Desai did two years ago."

Although he has yet to sign an executive order approving the shipments, Mr. Carter has said he plans to do so to strengthen U.S. ties with India. He has told congressional leaders the United States cannot afford to anger India because of the unstable situations in Iran and Afghanistan.

Chile Orders Actors Out

SANTIAGO, May 25 (UPI) — Seven Spanish performers were told Friday to leave Chile by tomorrow, or face expulsion after their show, in which men impersonated well-known women singers, was judged immoral by the Chilean military government.

HOW DO YOU ASK FOR THE CLASSIC SCOTCH WHISKY IN JAPAN?

"Johnnie Walker o ippai kudasai."
"Kampai!"



هكزامين النحل

New Eruption of U.S. Volcano Forces Halt to Rescue Missions

COUVER, Wash., May 25 — The Mount St. Helens volcano erupted again today in a major blast that spewed a dark ash plume to an altitude of up to 40,000 feet, forcing the suspension of rescue missions to the northern populations of the Puget Sound.

The eruption, which lasted all day and was punctuated by lightning, was the most severe in a week ago that hit the top of the mountain and killed at least 19 lives.

Rescue missions, near the Oregon border, were suspended with mud, and the widespread power blackouts forced residents of Wash., eight miles south of the crater, and Toulie,

Rocky Mountain Klan Leaders

ed in Beatings

ND, Fla., May 25 (AP) — Leader of the Florida Ku Klux Klan, John Paul Rogers, and a local chapter were in a county grand jury charges each of aggravated assault in a nighttime raid on Klan members trying to breakaway group.

official said that Mr. Rogers and Raymond Turner were by victims of a March 3, 1979, which an estimated 20 hooded raiders allegedly beat and shot at and about 25 Klan members gathered in a rural meeting place near

Winds dropped a fine ash coating in Portland, 50 miles south of the crater, and carried the volcanic material as far north as Olympia, 60 miles away, at the bottom of the Puget Sound region.

"We didn't hear any noise with this morning's eruption, although we did hear thunder and saw lightning — but we didn't know if that was from the weather or the mountain," said Earl Barcus, owner of the Lone Fir Resort and one of about a dozen people still in Cougar.

"It's raining mud," a U.S. Forest Service employee reported in Vancouver.

The newest ash eruptions were moderate compared to the heavy fallout from the May 18 explosion

Police Break Up Student Protest In South Africa

CAPE TOWN, May 25 (UPI) — Police dispersed about 4,000 colored (mixed-race) students demonstrating yesterday in Cape Town's business district, authorities said.

Shopkeepers closed their doors when the police faced the students, who were chanting slogans demanding equal education facilities with whites. A police spokesman said 70 pupils were arrested. Shop windows were smashed in the melee but there were no immediate reports of injuries.

The demonstration was part of a boycott of classes that began last month at high schools in Cape Town's colored townships. The protest has spread to colored schools throughout South Africa and to some Indian and black schools.

Black students in Soweto, where bloody rioting began on June 16, 1976, generally ignored the boycott. But last week, black students in townships outside Bloemfontein set fire to cars and stoned police who used tear gas and gunfire to disperse them. One black was reported killed.

Police asserted that subversives were trying to bring unrest to a peak to coincide with the anniversary of the Soweto riots.

Nkondo Banned

JOHANNESBURG, May 25 (AP) — Police released Curtis Nkondo, a South African black leader, from detention on Friday, but put him under a banning order that prohibits him from teaching, entering any school, or attending meetings or social gatherings, and limits his movements to two black townships.

Mr. Nkondo, 52, was arrested a month ago after a speech in which he urged all students to support the boycott of classes by colored youths.

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Impasse of Camp David

Egypt, Israel and the United States have plainly failed, within the allotted year, to turn their Camp David framework into transitional "autonomy" for Palestinians. But because Camp David also supports the evolving peace between Egypt and Israel, none of the three dares to abandon it or even admit the gravity of the impasse. They will stall now by pretending to be wrestling the hard issues at last, but they will not pin them before at least two circumstances are altered:

• First, Palestinians have to join the talks. Until they do, the Israelis are asked to bargain in a vacuum, to yield concessions to a shadow entity that offers none in return. The Israelis are committed to grant an "autonomy" containing the seeds of sovereignty but no Palestinian has appeared to provide the security that Israel deserves in exchange. If this process is to recognize a Palestinian nationalism and, gradually, nation, it also requires Palestinians to recognize Israel.

• Second, Israel needs a new government that is willing to yield claimed rights in the West Bank in exchange for Palestinians yielding their claims to Israel proper. The Begin government is committed by Camp David to "a peaceful and orderly transfer of authority" in the West Bank. Yet the Begin government, beholden to a bitterly opposed Israeli right, can survive only by promoting settlements that will make withdrawal from the West Bank, or its partition, impossible.

Both of these obstacles were discernible at Camp David a year ago. They have now been confirmed and become mutually reinforcing. A more imaginative Palestinian diplomacy would have engaged the Israelis and set out to turn their offer of "full autonomy" into the desired homeland. A more farsighted Israeli regime would have exploited its vast military superiority and the new peace with Egypt to draw the Palestinians into negotiations. Instead, the most recalcitrant groups in both camps have produced only rival acts of force and terror that make agreement ever more difficult.

Others contribute to the impasse. The

Carter administration failed to win trust in Israel for its counsel of conciliation and pledges of military backing. The Moslem world found it easier to reject Camp David than to recognize its promise. Oil-hungry Western Europe keeps promising a Palestinian state without asking anything for Israel in return. Thus President Anwar Sadat finds it ever harder to insist that his path, of direct negotiation, offers the only opportunity. His insecurity, in turn, fuels Israel's fears that even the peace with Egypt might one day collapse.

The failure need not be final. In Israel, the political tides are running strongly against Prime Minister Menachem Begin, at least partly because he promises only endless occupation of a hostile Palestinian population. And Arab diplomats keep insisting that a credible promise of Palestinian self-determination could now produce a true peace, including secure Israeli frontiers and security arrangements beyond the frontiers.

An Israeli government eager to test that proposition would recognize opportunity in the very resentment of its West Bank settlements. The irritant could be turned into a powerful inducement if Israel offered two things: to suspend all settlement the moment West Bankers and Jordan appear at the bargaining table and to make further Israeli, as well as Arab, settlement in the transitional West Bank subject to mutual agreement. This would amount to a first act of recognition by each side, substituting Palestinian diplomacy for terror and separating Israel's concern for security from any quest for new territory.

No such gesture is likely, however, if irrelevant European "initiatives" and UN maneuvers drive the Israeli people into sullen alliance with their extremists. No gesture is likely, in any case, until after an Israeli election, this year or early next. And no American pressure for it is likely during an American election campaign. Until then, the Camp David accord has to be kept afloat as the only available forum for progress.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Pallid Olympics

The U.S.-led campaign to boycott the Moscow Summer Olympics has scored, if not a knockout, at least a victory on points. Yesterday marked the formal deadline for accepting the Soviet invitation, and, in the unofficial count, 44 countries had said no, 83 had said yes. Non-attendees include half the nations of Africa and Latin America, most of the Islamic countries and almost the entire Far East. Only in Western Europe has the boycott fizzled; the score there is 9 to 4 in Moscow's favor, and the only major country supporting the boycott is West Germany, along with Norway, Monaco and Liechtenstein.

The Soviet Union can be expected to make much of the presence of athletes from Britain, France, the Netherlands, Italy, Ireland, Austria, Portugal, Spain, Denmark and Sweden. But in most of these countries, governments and parliaments urged a boycott; even the French government privately appealed to sportsmen to stay home. By deciding to par-

ticipate, most European Olympic committees exercised their legal right to defy or ignore a democratic government. A point that ought to be borne home to the Soviet people is that European athletes, unlike their own, have the right to embarrass their governments without being flung into the gulag.

In any case, the Moscow Olympics can be no more than a pallid version of the real thing, unlike any Olympics held since the Games were revived in 1896. The Soviet claims to universalism will be mocked especially by the absence of Americans whose participation could give true glitter to any gold medals the Russians win. Moscow propagandists will doubtless hit upon various explanations for why a great part of the world is staying home. However ingenious the explanations, the Soviet people will be able to read the real reason hidden in the jargon: Afghanistan.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Somali Connection

Somalia is an especially vexing object lesson in the difficulties of gearing up U.S. foreign policy to confront the freshly perceived threat of a Soviet reach for the West's oil. Both the United States and the Soviet Union had dabbled earlier in setting up a close political connection with Somalia. Both had come away burned, having found it impossible to mesh their other objectives with Somalia's single and blinding obsession: to remove what Somalis call Western Somalia, but what Ethiopians call the province of Ogaden, from Ethiopian control. Only in the heated atmosphere generated by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan did the Carter administration muster the strategic urgency to set aside its political misgivings and to try to form the Somali connection again.

Post correspondent Edward Cody's stories from the scene indicate that the familiar contradictions have not changed. The Somalis, with some arms left over from Moscow's fling and with others acquired from the conservative anti-communist Arabs, are sponsoring a major secessionist war against Ethiopia's Soviet-equipped, Cuban-assisted, Soviet-advised forces in the Ogaden. In immense number and pitiful condition, the women and children of the Somali fighting men are streaming into refugee camps in

Somalia. Desperate for U.S. support, Somalia, in the best of times a miserably poor country, is playing its high card: its (Soviet-built) air and naval facilities. The United States is torn between its eagerness to gain access to those facilities and its reluctance to support Somalia's border-changing war.

Damn the Ethiopians, full speed ahead with the Somalis, even to the point of showing them the United States is tough enough to help them fight their war? Those are the mutters one hears in some corners of Washington. But no one looking only at the bases and their evident strategic utility in the Gulf and Indian Ocean is talking about the real world. The real world centers on that awful war. Refugee aid, economic aid, aid in defensive weapons: all these forms of U.S. assistance are designed, appropriately, to sweeten up President Mohammed Siad Barre without becoming his direct partner in the Ogaden. They are the evidence of a U.S. policy compromise, but in this situation compromise, though uncomfortable, is the prudent policy. The chances for its working may be arguable, but they can only improve if the United States demonstrates that it will not, against its better judgment, be sucked into direct support of a dubious war.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

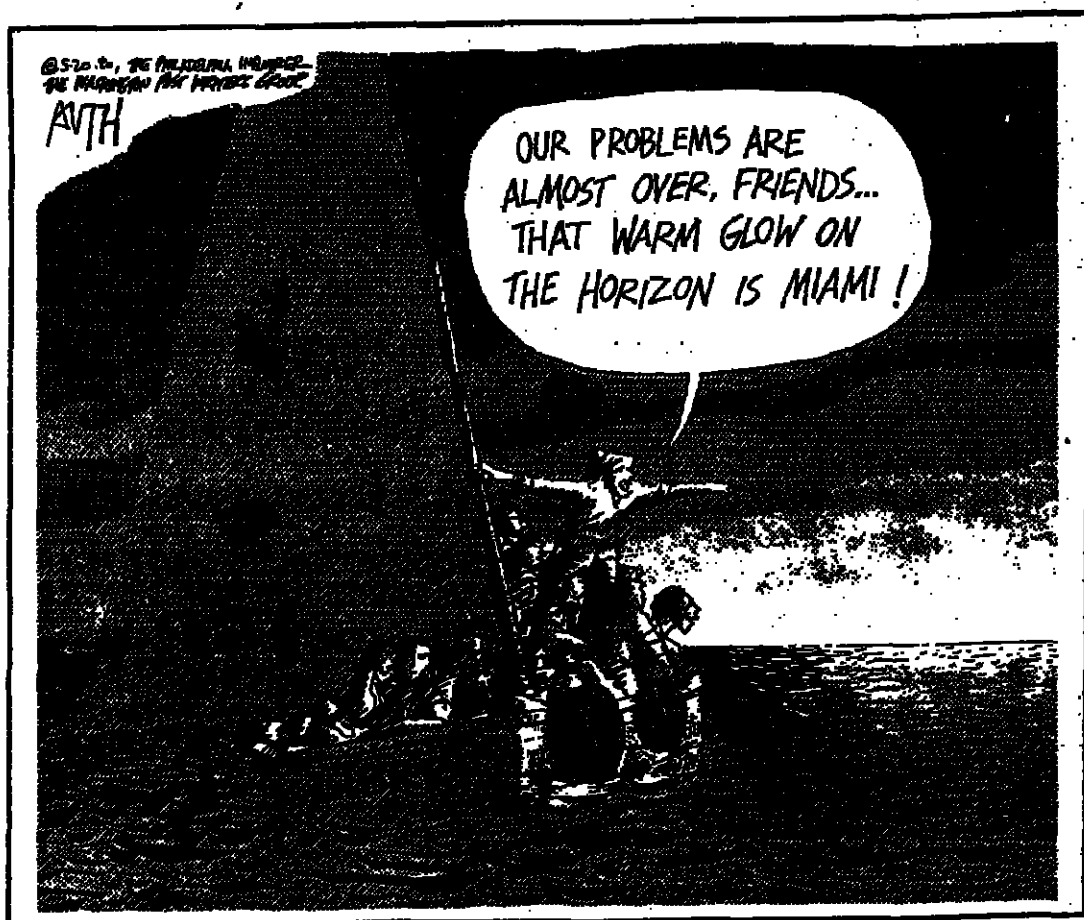
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
May 26, 1905

COLUMBUS, Ohio — Mr. Taft, Secretary of War, in a speech today, said that President Roosevelt insisted that the United States should participate in the settlement of questions between other nations where the Monroe Doctrine was involved. If the United States became responsible to Europe for the good conduct of Central and South American governments, it must be heard by those governments when it demanded that they should put their houses in order. Further, the United States must properly claim a hearing regarding the new questions which have arisen in the Far East by reason of its ownership of the Philippines, which the United States would hold certainly for a generation.

Fifty Years Ago
May 26, 1930

PHILADELPHIA — Excavation of what appeared to be an insignificant mound at Ur of the Chaldees has led to the discovery there of the best preserved temple ever found in Mesopotamia, according to a report just received from Leonard Woolley, director of the joint archaeological expedition maintained at Ur by the University of Pennsylvania museum and the British Museum. The temple was built by Nebuchadnezzar about 600 B.C. and enlarged by Nabonidus about 50 years later. "What makes the building remarkable in every way is its condition," Mr. Woolley writes. "The walls stand without exception to a height of nearly 20 feet and even the whitewash on them remains in good condition."



A Litmus Test for the Western Alliance

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON — Thirteen years ago, a book by J.J. Servan-Schreiber of France, "The American Challenge," started alarm bells ringing all over Western Europe. The book warned that, unless Europe woke up, American technology, management and organizational skills would plunge the old continent forever into second-class status.

Today, Europe is wide awake and the challenge is to the United States. It comes from an increasingly independent Europe worried about the decline of U.S. leadership and power, the growth of Soviet military strength, and the need to protect Europe's own security and impressive prosperity in a vastly changed world.

Among specialists closest to the situation, there is a view that relations between the United States and its major allies are the worst since the end of World War II.

Misunderstandings

It is a situation that neither side wants. Yet it continues to tumble along, seemingly beyond anybody's ability to control. It is fed by misunderstanding in Washington, lack of fortune in Europe, misunderstanding on both sides and legitimate differences of opinion on how best to handle a fistful of international crises.

Official spokesmen and some commentators point out, correctly, that the Western alliance has had serious differences before in its 31-year history over defense and nuclear policy, Vietnam, China and the Arab-Israeli wars.

But what is happening now is different, more serious, involving fundamental currents running through the alliance in different directions with no clear way to pull them together.

The differences are these: • In previous periods of disarray, U.S. policies may have been questioned but not U.S. power or its leadership role within the West.

Fairly or not, doubts about American leadership, competency and consistency are widely felt around the world. The doubts go beyond the Carter White House to the question of whether Congress is immobilized, to the weakened U.S. economy and dollar and to a political process that makes Europeans, East and West, wonder if it still produces the best.

• What may be most unique and important about these doubts is that they are already several years old and could persist several more years, no matter who wins the presidential election in November.

The United States has not had a full two-term president since the Eisenhower years. In the last six years, one president resigned in disgrace, another served without being elected, and a Carter administration, despite an enviable record in helping to beef up the NATO military alliance, has had a steady stream of disputes and real or perceived foul-ups with Europe, Japan and the others.

Many years, therefore, already have passed in terms of allowing new attitudes about the United States to take root around the world. • At the same time, the Soviet Union, by virtually all accounts, has grown even to or has surpassed the United States in relative military power and has achieved the dubious political benefit of being seen as more willing to use that muscle to achieve influence.

• Western Europe, meanwhile, has grown stronger and wealthier, led by the re-emergence of West Germany. Perhaps more important, however, there are signs that Western Europe is no longer exactly sure where it is going or what the Europe of the distant future will look like. It is a question that is being accelerated, maybe even caused, by the situation in the United States.

West European materialism and democracy will, no doubt, keep the lifestyle and values tied to the Western alliance and the United States for a long time. But the idea is afoot among some Europeans that, on some political questions, a more accommodating position toward the Russians, one that puts them midway between Moscow and Washington, is at least worth thinking about. The idea basically seems to be that if the United States is in a prolonged decline, those who have prepared for it may be better off in the long run.

On top of this is another trend — instability in the less-developed countries of the Third World. Indeed, it is the continuing dual

crisis caused by the taking of U.S. hostages in Iran and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan that captures all of the fundamental new currents, focuses them on how the West responds, and leads to the grim conclusion that the alliance is facing its worst challenges.

Both crises, however, are outside NATO's formal geographic operating region in Central Europe and the North Atlantic. Thus the key question confronting the alliance in the 1980s will be whether, and how, the allies respond to Soviet military moves outside of NATO's territory that are not a direct threat to its well-being.

"I don't know how that question will be answered," a senior U.S. official said. "But if Europe is perceived as only interested in protecting its affluence while the Soviets are on the march elsewhere, if they choose only to preserve the benefits of East-West détente through accommodation and refuse to take any bilateral measures, if that's the case, it will erode support [for the alliance] here and there will be a deep and dangerous transatlantic split."

The situation, another official said, "is not just another crisis. It's a litmus test."

• The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan last December was precisely the kind of attack that some specialists believe reflects a salami-slice kind of strategy that Moscow is apt to use for the future — an attack on the flanks in an area where the West is weak, rather than against the hard core of NATO strength in Central Europe.

As an alliance, NATO is built upon collective security. In that role it has performed well in Europe. The politically tough decision taken by NATO countries last December to allow stationing of new U.S. atomic missiles on their soil demonstrated that resolve to protect Europe.

But oil has driven a wedge into the alliance. All of NATO's 15 member nations, and Japan, have a huge stake in the stability of southwestern Asia, especially the oil-rich Gulf.

The Europeans, however, live in the shadow of the Soviet Union and have different and more passive attitudes about how to deal with Moscow over Afghanistan. They also have lucrative commercial trade with the East and concerns that a new cold war could shut off human contact and return tensions to the old hatreds of Europe.

Thus, with the exception of verbal condemnation — and the willingness of West Germany, Canada, Norway and Turkey among NATO members to join the Olympic boycott — the allies have taken no substantive, punitive measures against Moscow.

Furthermore, the Europeans are likely to begin pushing their own formula for a Middle East peace soon, involving recognition of Palestinian self-determination, another move that is contrary to U.S. efforts but which would be received well in the oil states.

• Finally, there is no forum for trying to straighten out this dangerous mess outside the alliance borders.

NATO, because of its formalized boundaries and the certain objections of some member states, such as France, cannot serve as the place for developing southwestern Asia strategy.

European officials of the nine-member Common Market meet regularly every two weeks. Foreign ministers from those countries meet monthly, and the heads of government meet four times a year. In part, these frequent meetings of Europe's hierarchy reinforces in many of them a common critical view of the Carter administration.

The United States, however, only gets a high-level collective crack at them during the semi-annual NATO meetings, which are inappropriate for discussing southwestern Asia, and at annual summit meetings. Thus these summits, thus far, have been meant to discuss economic issues and are limited to the seven major Western industrialized powers.

Forming Gulf strategy in such a forum, which excludes the smaller European countries, could weaken

Priests in Politics: Conflict of Interest

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK — Everything about the Vatican's order issued to the Rev. Robert Drinan to withdraw from Congress was clumsy. Most conspicuously unfortunate was the smell of a bill of attainder. It was a single priest, engaged in a discrete re-election campaign, who was told to withdraw. The resulting picture was that of a Polish pope, living in Rome, traveling in Africa, reaching into the politics of Boston to tell the people there, in effect, whom they could not send to Congress. The diplomacy of the episode was inept. And the pity of it is that the pope's general position is eminently defensible.

Six years before the present pope was elected, a bishops' synod in Rome declared (in 1971): "Leadership or active militancy on behalf of any political party is to be excluded by every priest unless, in concrete and exceptional circumstances, this is truly required for the good of the community and receives the permis-

sion of the bishop after consultation with the priests' council."

We know that Father Drinan received, in 1970 and every year after that, the permission of his bishop to run for Congress. Presumably his superior to the extent that the canon of the protocols required, with the relevant official in the canon, meeting with no objection is being said that the new priest is more permissive than the old. But it does not follow, clergy any more than in the laity, that permissiveness is easily sealable.

The authority of the pope's clergy is not enforceable civil sanction. Father Drinan, as Father Drinan was the pope. What he is not is a priest. He is a politician. It is simultaneously to deny that he is a priest and to claim the privileges of priesthood. Father Drinan found that he was not free to a theology alien to the doctrinal commitments of Catholics to do so under specifically Catholic auspices. In short, it is not so simple that policy respect activities of the clergy should be recognized by an authority, who freely takes view of the pope. What he is not is a priest. He is a politician. It is simultaneously to deny that he is a priest and to claim the privileges of priesthood. Father Drinan found that he was not free to a theology alien to the doctrinal commitments of Catholics to do so under specifically Catholic auspices. In short, it is not so simple that policy respect activities of the clergy should be recognized by an authority, who freely takes view of the pope. 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Udi Arabia Offers Settlement r Israeli Promise of Pullback

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Saudi Arabia has offered to bring other Arab nations into a peace settlement with Israel, but the offer is conditional on a formal Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank and Gaza. Crown Prince Fahd said in an interview that the Arab world will take the offer seriously. Prince Fahd said Israel would declare its intention of withdrawing from occupied territories in 1967, Saudi Arabia would be the first to cooperate and work for a settlement.

All Israeli governments since 1967 have refused to commit themselves to a complete withdrawal from occupied Arab territories, including East Jerusalem, and the present Cabinet headed by Prime Minister Menachem Begin has been particularly adamant about not pulling out of the West Bank. Prince Fahd's proposal appeared likely to get only a negative response from Mr. Begin.

Arabia's own position on reaching a final Middle East peace settlement. Previously, the Saudis, who have sharply attacked the Camp David peace process, have demanded that firm deadlines be established for Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank and East Jerusalem before they would actively support full peace talks.

UN Resolution 242

"There can be a program for withdrawal to be discussed, to be negotiated in detail with the other parties," the prince said. "UN Resolution 242 was accepted by Egypt, Israel, Jordan and Syria. This can be made a basis for a peace settlement."

Saudi Arabia for many years refused to acknowledge the Security Council resolution as a basis for an agreement. The resolution calls for security guarantees for Israel in return for withdrawal from unspecified amounts of the territories occupied in 1967. It treats the Palestinians only as a refugee problem.

The appearance of new Saudi movement on peace at the May 26 Camp David target date on West Bank autonomy arrives was buttressed by a pledge in a separate interview from Prince Abdullah bin Abdel Aziz, the second deputy premier and commander of the kingdom's national guard. Prince Abdullah suggested that Arab states would guarantee peaceful Arab-Israeli coexistence if a Palestinian state is created.

"The theory that a free Palestinian state on the West Bank will be Communist or a base of instability is completely wrong," said Prince Abdullah, who has been one of the royal family's most vigorous critics of Israel and of Zionism in the past. "If the Palestinians get an entity of their own, then the other Arab states will help them develop their country and make it stable."

Asserting that Arabs had realized over the past five or six years that war with Israel "hurts everyone," Prince Abdullah continued: "We and the Jews are cousins. We are all Semites. Now in every Arab country the climate is ready for peace."

Financial Assistance

Saudi Arabia is the world's largest oil exporter and one of the main financial backers of the Palestine Liberation Organization. The Saudis also provide financial assistance to Syria, which lost the Golan Heights to Israel in the 1967 war, and to Jordan, which lost the West Bank.

But the Saudis have been reluctant to use the leverage this financial help provides and have been evasive when pressed for their own ideas about a final peace settlement. The statements by Prince Fahd and Prince Abdullah, who effectively run the country under the reign of their infirm elder brother, King Khalid, indicate that the deadlock in the autonomy talks has produced a Saudi reassessment.

Both Prince Fahd and Prince Abdullah sharply attacked unspecified U.S. press reports about dissonance within the royal family and complained of a mounting campaign abroad to distort Saudi Arabia's image. Prince Abdullah also promised a crackdown on Arab middlemen who have collected enormous commissions for placing contracts in Saudi Arabia and thereby "presenting a distorted image of the kingdom to the rest of the world."

Other points in the interviews included: • The prince suggested obliquely that they had reason to hope that the U.S. hostages in Iran would be released soon, but they declined to provide details. Saudi Arabia played a key role in the Islamic foray ministers conference last week that considered the hostage situation.

• They urged the United States to provide large amounts of military aid to Pakistan and Somalia immediately. "Pakistan did not really refuse the help of America; it was only that the help was too small," Prince Fahd said. "If Pakistan had accepted this help, it would have given the Soviet Union or Afghanistan the pretext to attack Pakistan. Pakistan would welcome effective help and friendship with the United States."

• Prince Fahd said that Saudi Arabia does not favor joint security efforts with the United States in the Gulf area. "I don't see anything threatening our security in the Gulf. Moreover, if you take any action that is not necessary, this action may create more trouble than you are trying to control."

• The crown prince also suggested that Saudi Arabia would support the holding of a limited conference of world leaders that would seek to reach a global economic agreement, including an energy compact. "Anything that would bring down the price of manufactured goods sold by developed countries to oil producers would set back oil prices down," he said.

Dacca Chief Accused Of Plot to Kill Rival

DACCA, Bangladesh, May 25 (Reuters) — Khondaker Mustaque Ahmed, Bangladesh's opposition leader, accused President Ziaur Rahman yesterday of involvement in an attempt to assassinate him at a rally of his Democratic League party.

Seven persons were killed and 90 wounded when two time bombs exploded at the rally Friday in Dacca. Mr. Mustaque, who served briefly as president in 1975, said the bombing was a "naked expression of hoodlumism by the present government." Mr. Ziaur has condemned the incident.



President Samora Machel of Mozambique, left, greets visiting Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe last week. They discussed their strategy toward dissident forces in Mozambique.

Zimbabwe to Help Mozambique Battle Rebels

Mugabe Hints South Africa Fights Machel

CAPE TOWN, May 25 (UPI) — Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe strongly implied yesterday that South Africa is supporting armed dissidents fighting to overthrow his close ally, President Samora Machel of Mozambique.

At a news conference in Salisbury, Mr. Mugabe announced that he and Mr. Machel would take joint military action under which Zimbabwe forces would strike at dissidents fleeing from Mozambique into Zimbabwe.

Mr. Mugabe said that he had discussed the need for a common strategy with Mr. Machel in Beira, Mozambique, on Friday. It was the first time since his election victory in February that Mr. Mugabe had publicly criticized South African actions.

Two well-informed sources in Salisbury said that some men of the dissident Mozambique Resistance Movement moved from their bases in Rhodesia to South Africa's protection after Mr. Mugabe's election effectively ended white rule in the former British colony, which became independent last month as Zimbabwe.

Many observers thought at first that these dissidents would be held in reserve and that South Africa was avoiding covert activity against either Mr. Mugabe or Mr. Machel, whose governments have indicated a desire to expand trade with Pretoria and to avoid getting involved in a guerrilla war against South Africa.

But the dissidents' renewed activity suggests that South Africa may be altering its policy of noninterference with Marxist Mozambique. The two countries have had contact, although unofficial, political contacts and ever-increasing economic ties.

Passing Guerrillas
But Mr. Machel has ignored the passage of anti-South African guerrillas through Mozambique to South Africa, and some observers say this may be the reason Pretoria is supporting the Mozambican dissidents.

A South African defense official denied reports that South Africa had taken in the resistance movement. It is not known whether the estimated 1,800 combatants of the Mozambique Resistance Movement moved to South Africa, but sources in Zimbabwe said that the movement's support personnel, its leading white military trainers and its clandestine broadcast unit were all transferred to Pretoria.

Mr. Mugabe acknowledged that illegal forces continued to operate clandestinely against Mozambique from Zimbabwe as they did during the seven-year guerrilla war, when the white-led Rhodesian Army used them to harass Mr. Machel's soldiers in retaliation for his support for Mr. Mugabe's forces.

Heated Exchanges in Cortes

Socialist Censure Motion To Test Suarez's Support

By James M. Markham

MADRID, May 25 (NYT) — Spain's parliament, which in three years of democracy has been a slumberous place, was enlivened last week as its deputies began their first general debate on the state of the nation, which they all agreed was grave.

The Congress of Deputies of the Cortes was electrified when Felipe Gonzalez, leader of the Socialist opposition, ended an attack on the government of Premier Adolfo Suarez by announcing a censure motion against it.

Visibly upset by this parliamentary novelty, the deputy premier, Fernando Abril Martorell, rose from the government benches to respond. He declared that he would answer Mr. Gonzalez's dramatic maneuver "in the language of peace and optimism," but he was soon banging his fists on the rostrum and, as even his partisans conceded, rambling incoherently.

Angusto Asias, a pro-Suarez Catholic in the Roman Catholic newspaper *Ya*, wrote that "the Socialists, without any doubt, produced in the government, from the very first moment, such a demonstration of political ineptitude and signs of disorientation that there is no doubt they made Mr. Abril Martorell and, of course, Adolfo Suarez, look ridiculous."

The Socialists, who hold 121 seats in the 350-member of the Congress of Deputies, do not expect to muster the necessary 176 votes this week to pass the motion, which, if successful, would lead to the naming of Mr. Gonzalez as premier. Rather, they hope to demonstrate that the government, which controls 166 seats, has suffered an erosion of support over the last year because of its shift to the right.

When Mr. Suarez was invested last year he could count on 183 votes, drawing support from two small parties. A drop from this figure would be interpreted as a decline in national support for the beleaguered premier, particularly if any disaffected liberal members of his Union of the Democratic Center failed to vote. "It is going to be a juridical victory but a moral defeat, which is the specialty of the Congress," a government deputy said.

Mr. Suarez recently attempted to dispel a widespread impression that his government, which was reshuffled this month without public explanation, had done little to check growing terrorism, delinquency and unemployment.

He outlined a gradual program for granting autonomy to Spain's restive regions — an issue he called a threat to the country's "fragile democracy" — and he immediately provoked skeptical questions from Catalan and Andalusian members of the Cortes. Deputies from the Basque Nationalist Party expressed their displeasure by boycotting the session, and it is not certain that they will attend the important vote this week.

Yest Audience

Spanish politicians often accuse one another of boring ordinary citizens with their esoteric quarrels, but it appears that a vast radio and television audience followed the two-day debate, which for once sparkled with moments of wit and heated exchanges.

Santiago Carrillo, the Communist leader, predicted that the liberal wing of the government party would one day break away from Mr. Suarez and become the basis of a new party that would give Spain a government of the left. He also announced that his 25 deputies would

100 Indian Workers Die

NEW DELHI, May 25 (AP) — More than 100 workers building a factory at Elwal, in the southern Indian state of Karnataka, were killed yesterday when the structure collapsed, the United News of India reported.

India Seeking New Talks With Protesters in Assam

NEW DELHI, May 25 (NYT) — The Indian government, worried by reports of clashes between Assamese and Bengalis in the northeastern state of Assam, is seeking a resumption of talks with Assamese who are demanding the expulsion of illegal immigrants.

Five Bengalis were reported killed in fighting last week in the Tinsukia and Kamrup districts in Upper Assam after a protest demonstration by a new organization known as the All-Assam Minority Students Union.

A curfew has been imposed in the troubled areas and the Indian Army is patrolling major towns. In districts where Bengalis are numerous, associations to protect the minorities have sprung up.

Assamese students intensified their protests last Wednesday by starting a nine-day noncooperation movement, which paralyzed work in government offices, banks and other public services. Picketing of oil installations continued, blocking the flow of oil from Assam to outside refineries for the fifth month.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has offered to reopen negotiations with the student leaders, without conditions. Talks last month in Gauhati, the state capital, were broken off when the students refused to accept a stipulation that only those foreigners who have entered the state since 1971 — mostly Bengali refugees from Bangladesh — would be identified and deported.

The student leaders are demanding that all those who have come in since 1951 be identified and disenfranchised as a first step in their deportation or resettlement.

Kumar Mahanta, president of the All-Assam Students Union, one of its few leaders not in jail, said the agitators were prepared for negotiations provided the Indian government

Dacca Leader in Manila

MANILA, May 25 (UPI) — President Ziaur Rahman of Bangladesh arrived in Manila today on a visit to the Philippines. He was met at the airport by President Ferdinand Marcos.

Meetings Start Thursday

Roman, Eastern Churches To Begin Talks on Unity

By Jack R. Payton

VATICAN CITY, May 25 (UPI) — Pope John Paul II announced today that Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox theologians will begin talks this week aimed at the reunification of the two branches of Christianity, which split almost 1,000 years ago over the issue of papal authority.

Speaking to about 50,000 people in St. Peter's Square, John Paul said the Christian unity meetings would begin Thursday at Patmos, the Greek island where, according to tradition, the apostle John wrote the New Testament book of Revelation in the late 1st century A.D.

The special Roman Catholic-Orthodox study commission was created in November when the pope visited Orthodox Patriarch Dimitrios I in Istanbul. "We prayed together that this dialogue brings us again to full communion and the celebration of the Eucharist, the only sacrifice of our single and common Lord," John Paul said of his meeting with Dimitrios.

The Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox churches split in 1054 in a dispute over the authority of the pope, the granting of indulgences and the Western church's special veneration of Jesus' mother, Mary. The Orthodox churches, which claim about 200 million followers, maintain that their faith is expressed through their bishops, and not the pope. Roman Catholic doctrine, on the other hand, holds the pope supreme among all Christian bishops and infallible when speaking.

Before his announcement of the unity talks, John Paul celebrated a two-hour Mass before 20,000 people in St. Peter's Basilica, during which he helped administer confirmation to 600 Roman school children.

Vatican Limits Laity Roles, Experimentation in Mass

By Robert Blair Kaiser

NEW YORK, May 25 (NYT) — The Vatican has issued an order seeking to suppress what it called abuses in Roman Catholic worship. "Undue experimentation, changes and creativity bewilder the faithful," said the 10-page document, issued with the approval of Pope Paul II by the Sacred Congregation for the Sacraments and Divine Worship.

Among the abuses cited by the document were the growing role of lay people in celebrating Mass and distributing communion, the substitution of other readings for the prayers and scriptural readings authorized by Rome, and "the manipulation of liturgical texts for social and political ends."

The document, issued Friday, said that priests who leave the distribution of communion to lay people show a "repulsive attitude," and it limited the role women could play at the altar. Bread must be unleavened wheat, and wine must be "the fruit of the vine" not mixed with other substances.

Church sources said the statement was part of a continuing campaign by the pope to tighten church discipline. Some said it appeared to have been written with the United States largely in mind. Some American Catholics said they feared that the pope might be repealing moves designed by the Second Vatican Ecumenical Council "to de-Europeanize the Gospel."

Polka Masses

On his recent trip to Africa, plans for the pope to participate in a Mass in Zaire where drums and dancing were part of the liturgy were canceled at the suggestion of the Vatican, and the pontiff said he could not approve an African liturgy differing from the Roman rite.

American liturgical experiments have been going on for 15 years. There are polka Masses among Polish-American Catholics, guitar Masses for teen-agers, and attempts to make the Mass more meaningful to blacks in inner cities. The Rev. Edward Braxton, chancellor for theological affairs for Bishop James Hickey of Cleveland, said, "Almost every major American city has at least one experimental liturgy with varying degrees of Baptist or African influence."

Rev. Braxton, who is black, said he believed the pope was merely exercising some caution "after getting reports of some innovations, not in the black community, that are just plain silly. Sending up balloons during a part of the Mass, for example, or replacing a Gospel reading with 'Kafu.'"

"The bottom line will be, who's going to be the measure of what is extreme? I know Bishop Mugar won't give Jim Goodie orders to go back to the Tantum Ergo," the Rev. James Goodie's overflowing Sunday Mass in Brooklyn has many elements borrowed from black Baptist services.

"I can't believe that the pope is rejecting the mission approach elaborated by the Vatican Council," said Rev. Braxton. "We learned something from the Chinese rites question."

About 400 years ago, Jesuit missionaries in China tried to incorporate ancestor worship and Confucian ceremonies into Roman Catholic rituals, but Rome claimed down on the experiment and for 200 years insisted that every missionary sent to China take an oath not to question the decision.

"The lesson we learned," said the Rev. George Dume, an American Jesuit living in Geneva who wrote the definitive work on the Chinese question, "is to recognize the claims of local cultures on a Gospel that is supposed to be for all men and women, not just those who happen to be comfortable with European ways."

Eileen King of New York, a nun

Greek Premier Wins Vote Over Foreign Policy

ATHENS, May 25 (AP) — The government of Premier George Rallis won a vote of confidence in Parliament yesterday on the questions of continuing Athens' close relationship with the West and returning to the military wing of NATO.

The government won the vote 180-115, with the support of all 176 deputies of the ruling New Democracy Party. Mr. Rallis became premier earlier this month after narrowly winning a vote for the party leadership, succeeding former Premier Constantine Karamanlis, who had been elected president.

In three days of debate before yesterday's confidence vote, Mr. Rallis set out a basically pro-Western foreign policy, while stressing that Greece would not forfeit its sovereignty to accommodate its allies. He was criticized by the 93-member Panhellenic Socialist Movement, the major opposition party, which opposes membership in NATO.

Greece withdrew from the military wing of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in 1974 when the coup and subsequent Turkish intervention in Cyprus led to the downfall of the Greek military regime then in power.

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International Herald Tribune

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Provided by White Weld Securities, London; a Division of Financiere Credit Suisse - First Boston

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STRAIGHT BONDS All Currencies Except DM

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HIGHEST YIELDS

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Algeria, Ex-Community (tar) S		145.00	72.50	40.50	Leizembourg	L.Fr.	4,000.00	2,000.00	1,125.00
Algeria, Others (tar)	S	145.00	72.50	40.50	Lowenburg (tar)	S	169.00	97.50	54.00
Algeria (tar)	S	145.00	72.50	40.50	Malaya (tar)	S	145.00	72.50	40.50
Amst. (tar)	Sch.	2,100.00	1,050.00	580.00	Malaya (tar)	S	272.00	136.00	75.00
Bahrain (tar)	S	228.00	114.00	63.00	Mexico (tar)	S	228.00	114.00	63.00
Belgium	B.Fr.	4,000.00	2,000.00	1,125.00	Morocco (tar)	S	145.00	72.50	40.50
Borneo (tar)	S	273.00	136.50	75.00	Nepal (tar)	S	228.00	114.00	63.00
Bulgaria (tar)	S	145.00	72.50	40.50	Netherlands	Fl.	300.00	150.00	82.00
Cameroon (tar)	S	273.00	136.50	75.00	Netherlands (tar)	S	292.00	146.00	81.00
China (tar)	S	273.00	136.50	75.00	Norway (tar)	N.Kr.	578.00	289.00	161.00
Cyprus (tar)	S	145.00	72.50	40.50	Pakistan (tar)	S	228.00	114.00	63.00
Czechoslovakia (tar)	S	145.00	72.50	40.50	Philippines (tar)	S	273.00	136.50	75.00
Denmark (tar)	D.Kr.	640.00	320.00	180.00	Poland (tar)	S	145.00	72.50	40.50
Egypt (tar)	S	171.00	85.50	47.00	Polynesia French (tar)	S	169.00	97.50	54.00
El Salvador (tar)	S	228.00	114.00	63.00	Portugal (tar)	Esc.	4,000.00	2,000.00	1,125.00
Finland (tar)	F.M.	600.00	300.00	165.00	Romania	S	145.00	72.50	40.50
France	FF	520.00	260.00	145.00	Saudi Arabia (tar)	S	171.00	85.50	47.00
Germany	DM	278.00	139.00	75.00	Singapore (tar)	S	273.00	136.50	75.00
Great Britain	£s.	46.00	23.00	12.00	South America (tar)	S	228.00	114.00	63.00
Greece (tar)	Dr.	4,500.00	2,250.00	1,275.00	Spain (tar)	Pes.	5,000.00	4,000.00	2,250.00
Hong Kong (tar)	S	273.00	136.50	75.00	St. Lucia (tar)	S	228.00	114.00	63.00
Hungary (tar)	S	145.00	72.50	40.50	Sweden (tar)	S.Kr.	145.00	72.50	40.50
India (tar)	S	228.00	114.00	63.00	Switzerland	S.Fr.	300.00	150.00	82.00
Indonesia (tar)	S	273.00	136.50	75.00	Thailand (tar)	S	273.00	136.50	75.00
Iran (tar)	S	171.00	85.50	47.00	Tunisia (tar)	S	145.00	72.50	40.50
Iraq (tar)	S	273.00	136.50	75.00	U.A.E. (tar)	S	228.00	114.00	63.00
Iceland (tar)	S	145.00	72.50	40.50	U.S.S.R. (tar)	S	145.00	72.50	40.50
Ireland	£s.	56.00	28.00	15.00	U.S.A. (tar)	S	169.00	97.50	54.00
Israel (tar)	S	171.00	85.50	47.00	Vietnam (tar)	S	273.00	136.50	75.00
Italy	Lire	91,000.00	45,500.00	25,000.00	Yugoslavia (tar)	S	145.00	72.50	40.50
Japan (tar)	Yen	273.00	136.50	75.00	Zambia (tar)	S	228.00	114.00	63.00
Kuwait (tar)	S	273.00	136.50	75.00	Other Europ. Counc. (tar)	S	145.00	72.50	40.50
Korea (tar)	S	228.00	114.00	63.00					

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26-5-80

Year	Percentage of Population Aged 65 and Over
1950	7.5
1960	9.5
1970	11.5
1980	13.5
2000	15.5

1. *Chlorophyll *a** and *Chlorophyll *b** were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971).

100

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971).

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Despite Falling Profit, Payoff

GM Lifts Spending Targets

JIT, May 23 (UPI) — Chrysler has trimmed nearly \$2 billion from its product spending plans and Ford has cut \$2.5 billion in future capital spending in North America. Both are incurring large losses in domestic car and truck sales.

GM also has seen its earnings fall dramatically and the company might end up in the red during the

"Yes, we're having a tough time now... But it will get better, and it will get better sooner than many people think."

is forced upon Ford Motor. Chrysler has previously planned to spend \$1.5 billion through 1985. The company could further so. I automaker's already position in the North car and truck market.

the most ambitious productivity improvement program undertaken by any company in the world at a history," GM Chairman Murphy said.

optimistic Mr. Murphy said that the company's 1980 and final annual report would show a profit. He said that the company's 1980 and final annual report would show a profit. He said that the company's 1980 and final annual report would show a profit.

conference, Mr. Murphy had no qualms about spending, even if it required GM to go into debt to do it. "It is easy," he said. "The biggest mistake anybody would be to have."

Protesters Fail to Occupy A-Plant Site

OK, N.H., May 25 — About 1,500 demonstrators here this weekend occupy the construction site of a new nuclear power plant. The protesters, many of whom are armed with tear gas, are demanding that the state government and the Atomic Energy Commission and National Nuclear Security Administration be held accountable for the safety of the plant. The protesters, many of whom are armed with tear gas, are demanding that the state government and the Atomic Energy Commission and National Nuclear Security Administration be held accountable for the safety of the plant.

Stocks Soar as Interest Rates Tumble

artisan G. Vartan, May 25 (NYT) — As interest rates fell, investors responded by buying stocks. The Dow Jones industrial average rose 1.18 points, to 854.10. It was the first time since 1978 that the Dow had risen on a Friday. The market's recent strength was due to a combination of factors, including a decline in interest rates and a resurgence of buying interest in the blue chips, which have large capitalizations that facilitate stock trading.

Robond Yields Decline

Continued from Page 7) — The yield on the 10-year Treasury note fell to 10.1 percent, down from 10.2 percent. The yield on the 30-year Treasury note fell to 10.5 percent, down from 10.6 percent. The yield on the 1-year Treasury note fell to 9.5 percent, down from 9.6 percent.

Swiss Franc Floater, May 25 (IHT) — The Swiss Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank is a 20 million Swiss franc floating rate coupon, due in 1985. The bank is a subsidiary of the Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank, which is a Japanese bank.

ina-Chile Tunnel, May 25 (IHT) — Argentina and Chile have agreed to build a two-mile, two-lane highway between the two countries. The highway is expected to be completed by 1985.

but the suggestion garnered less than 1 percent of votes cast for board members. Mr. Fraser was elected earlier this month to the Chrysler Board.

Mr. Murphy recommended three steps to help the battered automobile industry out of its current depression.

He urged the government to eliminate "excessive and counterproductive" regulations and to revamp tax laws to encourage capital spending for new plants, equipment and research.

Third, our government must take the initiative in persuading the Japanese government to protect its own self interest by acting now and by acting voluntarily — to adopt more prudent trade practices with the United States," Mr. Murphy said.

He did not elaborate, but GM has favored a voluntary reduction in the flood of Japanese cars to the United States, which are now taking a fourth of the domestic market and raising new calls for trade restrictions.

Isuzu to Market GM Cars, May 24 (Reuters) — Isuzu Motors Ltd. said that it started marketing here General Motors' subcompact Chevrolet Chevette through Isuzu and GM dealers as part of an effort to help reduce Japan-U.S. car-trade frictions.

Isuzu, which is 34.2 percent owned by General Motors, said prices range from 1.85 million yen (about \$8,200) to 2.38 million yen with monthly sales targeted at 100 cars.

Oil Exploration a Boon for Field-Service Companies

NEW YORK (Reuters) — With governments and the oil industry spending billions of dollars annually to reduce their dependence on the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, oil field services companies appear to be on the verge of enormous profit growth.

The ten major U.S. oil companies spent about \$16 billion on oil and gas exploration projects last year and industry analysts estimate that expenditures will climb to \$20 billion this year.

Stephen Maresca, oil-drilling industry analyst for Argus Research, predicted that by 1990 these companies will be spending \$50 billion annually on exploration.

Hughes Tool, which compiles statistics on oil-drilling activity, reported earlier this month that more than 2,800 rigs were in operation in the United States, the most drilling activity in the last 20 years.

While figures on rigs in operation worldwide were not available, analysts said that activity also was very strong in Canada, the North Sea, Southeast Asia, particularly Indonesia, and both South and Central America.

Even so, the United States and most of the Western world remain dependent on OPEC oil today as five years ago.

Kenneth Miller, an analyst for Smith Barney, Harris Upham, said the OPEC dilemma has forced countries and companies throughout the world to explore aggressively for non-OPEC oil, thereby "creating a very positive long-term outlook for the oil-drilling industry."

Analysts pointed out that many companies are benefiting from improved technology, which has enabled them to reduce drilling costs, per well. The analysts also noted that while there is something of an oil glut at the present time, the situation will likely be reversed in the next six months or so.

"Looking out anywhere from six to 18 months, there probably is going to be a much tighter outlook for global oil supplies," Mr. Miller said.

Discussing long-range growth prospects, Mr. Miller said, "in the next ten years, I can see the industry growing at the rate of 20 to 25 percent annually."

As for individual companies, analysts predicted substantial earnings gains for this year and next.

Mr. Miller said that Reading & Baker Corp. could earn \$5 a share this year, up from \$2.89 in 1979.

Oil Share Predictions

He predicted about \$4.60 a share for Western Co. of North America, up from \$2.40, and between \$3.25 and \$8.50 a share for Halliburton. In 1979, Halliburton earned \$6.42 a share.

Meanwhile, the bond market also produced a brisk rally. Basic industry stocks moving ahead on the active list included Dow Chemical, up 2 points, to 34 1/2, and Alcan Aluminum, up 2 points, to 28 1/2.

Amex climbed 3 points, to 45, after Standard Oil of California said it would seek to maintain a 20-percent interest in the natural resources company.

Amex Also Up

On the American Stock Exchange, the retail chain, jumped 3 points, to 11 1/2, after agreeing in principle to sell 51 percent of its stock to a Dutch company.

Standard Oil climbed 3 1/2 points, to 80, after management reiterated that certain companies have expressed an interest in acquiring the company.

The Amex market index, also continuing to show improvement, gained 3.85, to 266.77.

Consolidated Trading Of NYSE Listings

Week Ended May 23, 1980

Consolidated Trading Of AMEX Listings

Week Ended May 23, 1980



Nelson Bunker Hunt and his horse "Dahlia" in 1974.

Hunt Hocks Horses

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 25 (AP) — Nelson Bunker Hunt has mortgaged more than 500 of his thoroughbred horses to raise money for a loan to cover an estimated \$750 million in losses on the silver market, according to a newspaper here.

The Lexington Herald reported that the record of Hunt's mortgaging the thoroughbreds is in documents filed at the Fayette County Courthouse here.

Among the better-known horses mortgaged are the broodmares Dahlia, Trillion and Charming Alibi and shares in the stallions Empathy, Youth, Exceller, Raise A Native, Lymphard, Vaguely Noble and Nijinsky II, the Herald said.

No value was included in the mortgage records, but the newspaper quoted one horseman who estimated their collective value at "conservatively, \$80 million."

The thoroughbreds join a growing list of mortgaged Hunt property, including several hundred acres of prime farmland in Kentucky's Bluegrass country. Neither Hunt nor his representatives could be reached for comment.

For Dresser Industries, Mr. Miller estimated about \$6.85 for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1980, against \$5.88 a year earlier.

Mr. Miller also predicted "54-plus" a share for Baker International for the fiscal year that ended Sept. 30, up from \$3.25 a year ago. The estimate is before a stock split that becomes effective later this month.

Mr. Maresca, slightly more bull-

Fed Queries Banks on Hunt Aid As Loans Total \$1.1 Billion

By William J. Eaton

WASHINGTON, May 25 (LAT) — U.S. banks made loans of nearly \$1 billion to help the Hunt brothers of Dallas pay their debts when the price of silver collapsed early this year, the Federal Reserve Board said Friday in the first official estimate of the amount of credit needed to rescue the Hunts.

Major banks are now working out a \$1.1 billion line of credit to the Placid Oil Co., which is owned by a Hunt family trust, to restructure that debt, the report said.

The report said the Hunts might have used some of the original bank credit to meet increased margin requirements as the price of silver dropped, despite Federal Reserve policy against lending for speculative purposes.

It said the banks who made such loans have been asked to explain why they did so despite Federal Reserve policy.

"Adequate Safeguards"

Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker insisted, as he had previously in congressional testimony, that he played no role in arranging the second loan now being worked out, except to insist that none of the funds be used to feed further silver speculation. There are "adequate safeguards" on this score, he said in a letter to Chairman William French, D-Wis., of the Senate Banking Committee, who had asked for a report on the role of banks in the silver debacle.

The brothers — Nelson Bunker Hunt and William Herbert Hunt — still owe about \$900 million to creditors, although they have liquidated from \$300 to \$400 million worth of their vast silver holdings and other assets to pay their debts, the Federal Reserve said.

Direct or indirect financing to aid the Hunts amounted to \$800 million in February and March. This financing accounted for more than 10 percent of all new bank loans during the two-month period, the report said.

Mr. Volcker said there was no evidence to suggest that this original bank credit was used in any significant way by the Hunts interests to finance their acquisition of silver.

when the price was rising to a peak of \$50 an ounce in mid-January. As the price fell, first to the \$35 range in late January and then to \$11 or so in late March, the Hunts apparently did scramble to get loans for themselves and their brokers to avoid a total loss of their investments, the report said.

"It is very clear that when the price of silver broke sharply lower... the Hunts incurred obligations well in excess of \$1.5 billion, a substantial fraction of which were financed, either directly or indirectly, by domestic bank credit," Mr. Volcker said.

"At the time, Federal Reserve had no direct knowledge of the size of the Hunt positions or of the fact that they were financing margin calls by borrowings of any kind," the report said.

Twelve U.S. banks, four branches and agencies of foreign banks and one foreign bank were "significant silver-related creditors of the Hunts," the report said. It did not name them.

"Because of the many entities involved — including foreign entities — and the complexity of the transactions, all of the facts of the case may never be known with precision," the Federal Reserve Board concluded.

U.S. to Aid Poor Areas By Luring Foreign Firms

By Robert C. Siner

WASHINGTON, May 25 (IHT) — The U.S. government is developing a program to help encourage foreign investment in areas with high unemployment and low income, the Department of Housing and Urban Development reported Friday.

According to HUD Secretary Moon Landrieu, the program, which is now only in its formative stages, will focus on informing foreign investors "of the incentives available to investing in economically troubled areas."

Under current policy, the federal government does not promote foreign investment in the United States. This program will be aimed at foreign investors who have already decided to locate plants or facilities in the United States and who will be made aware of the advantages of investing in distressed areas.

However, the states, many of which are actively seeking investment from abroad, will also be provided with this information so they can use the available incentives to promote foreign investment in distressed areas.

One example of the incentives is the Urban Development Action Grant Program under which funds are given to city governments to help private industry redevelop downtown areas and develop or rehabilitate industrial sites.

A HUD official said that several foreign companies have already taken advantage of this program to build plants in distressed areas. About \$675 million in action grants were awarded last year.

He cited a \$1.75 million loan of grant funds to a corporation partially owned by Nikolaus Sorg of West Germany to build a glass manufacturing plant in Westmoreland, Pa. as one instance where foreign corporations have made use of these funds. Another is a \$7 million investment in conjunction with grant funds by a Norwegian fishing cooperative to build a fish-processing and storage plant in Bedford, Mass.

To increase this type of investment, HUD and the Commerce Department, working through the White House, will "develop a strategy to open additional and expanded opportunities for foreign-owned development projects to be located in distressed areas. In addition to distributing information to investors... the two federal agencies will further analyze direct foreign investment in the United States and its potential for revitalization," a HUD spokesman said.

According to a Commerce Department official, the program is expected to be operating by this fall.

AN UPWARD TREND MAINTAINED: ENNIA PROFITS RISE BY 26%.

A REVIEW OF 1979

This was another satisfactory year for Ennia, one of Holland's leading insurance groups, with expectations well fulfilled. Gross receipts and profits were both up on the previous year.

Though our activities are largely in the field of life and general insurance, we have diversified into financing consumer credit and housing; into property investment and development; and into holiday site rental operations.

Overseas, we have offices, affiliates and subsidiaries in Britain, Belgium, West Germany, Ireland, North and South America, the Caribbean, the Middle East and Singapore — contributing 23% of our gross receipts during the past year.

RESULTS IN BRIEF

Profits after tax for the entire Group were up by 26% to Dfl. 69.9 million after Dfl. 10 million had been added to the catastrophe reserve compared with Dfl. 55.5 million in 1978.

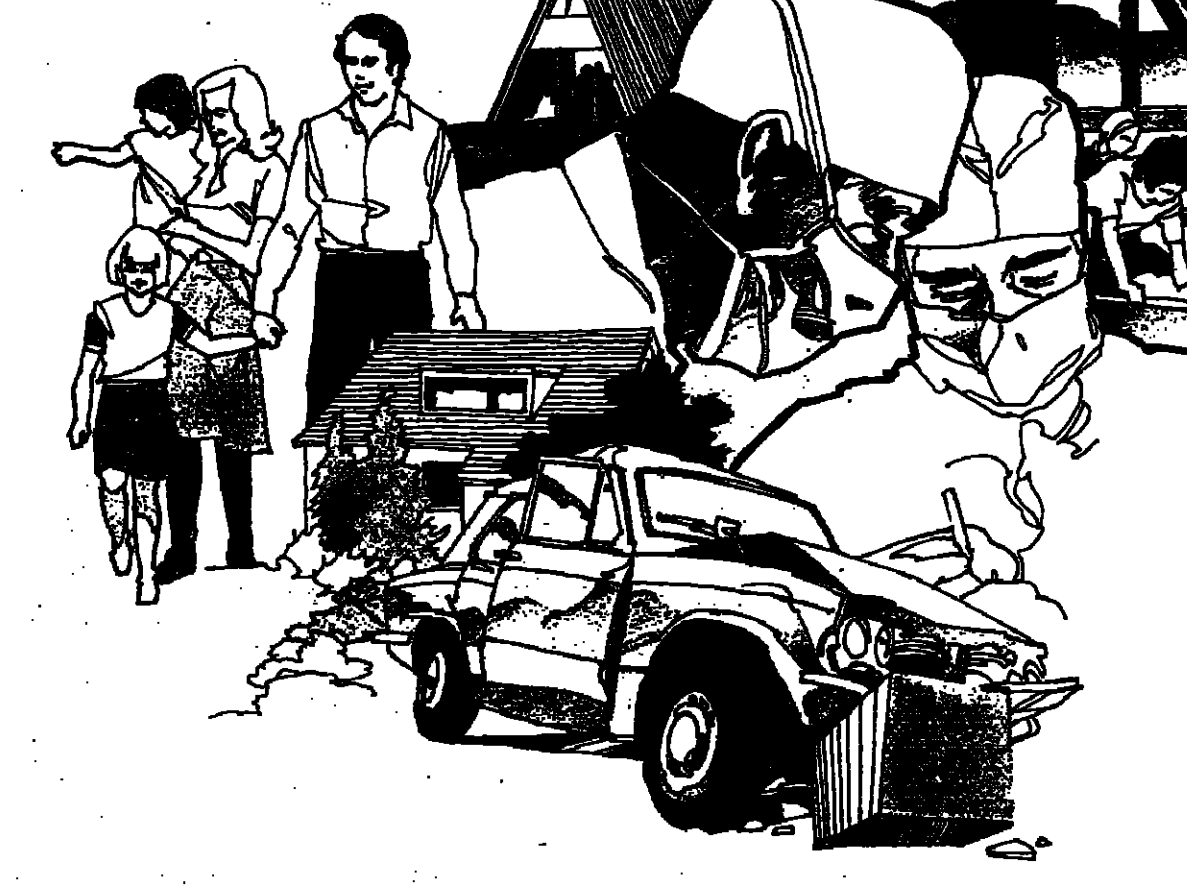
This follows a consistent pattern of growth over the past seven years, and follows expansion plans which are successfully coming to fruition.

Total receipts also rose, from Dfl. 1,989 million in 1978, to Dfl. 2,231 million last year.

ANNUAL RESULTS 1975-1979 in Dfl. million

	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975
Gross premium life insurance	735.5	651.5	716.3	607.8	743.5
Gross premium general insurance	653.5	609.5	505.7	414.6	380.7
Other income	755.7	651.6	565.4	454.9	356.0
Gross receipts					
unconsolidated company	87.0	76.8	62.3	46.8	—
Gross receipts	2,231.7	1,989.4	1,849.7	1,524.1	1,480.2
Per Ordinary Share Dfl. 20†	Dfl.	Dfl.	Dfl.	Dfl.	Dfl.
Shareholders' funds	268.55	259.37	247.45	219.17	223.99
Net Profit	25.97	23.60	21.77	18.82	16.77
Dividend	8.25	7.27	6.82	5.91	5.23

†1975-1978 adjusted for anniversary bonus.
‡After addition of Dfl. 10 million to the catastrophe reserve.



DIVIDENDS

A dividend of Dfl. 8.25 per ordinary share of Dfl. 20.00 will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting of shareholders to be held on June 5.

Last October, an interim dividend of Dfl. 3.50 was paid. The final dividend will be Dfl. 4.75.

LIFE ASSURANCE

In this area receipts again rose, by 12% to Dfl. 1,234 million. Life Assurance activities account for well over half of Ennia's business, and this approximate ratio is likely to be maintained for the next few years.

GENERAL INSURANCE

The performance in this sector continues to improve. There was a 10% gain in receipts to Dfl. 788 million. This was mainly due to the premium rates being raised to achieve a fair and profitable level.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

This area showed consolidation rather than growth. Ennia's solid background of property management skills and marketing expertise being put to good use both in Holland and abroad.

FUTURE PROSPECTS

The picture is clear. Ennia's pattern of growth and development augurs well for the future. This soundly based business is moving steadily forward, with a sustained performance record which benefits policyholders, customers and shareholders alike. In 1980 we look forward to a further upward trend.

ennia nv

Churchilleplein 1, The Hague, The Netherlands.

Balanced growth, internationally

To: The Company Secretary, Ennia Insurance Co. (UK) Ltd.,
136 Fenchurch Street, London EC3. Tel 01-623 3891.

Please send me a copy of the 1979 Annual Report.

Name _____

Address _____

Year	Sales in \$ mil.	1996 High Low %		
		High	Low	%
1996	2,016	1,915	2,117	105%
1995	1,915	1,815	2,015	111%
1994	1,815	1,715	1,915	112%
1993	1,715	1,615	1,815	113%
1992	1,615	1,515	1,715	114%
1991	1,515	1,415	1,615	115%
1990	1,415	1,315	1,515	116%
1989	1,315	1,215	1,415	117%
1988	1,215	1,115	1,315	118%
1987	1,115	1,015	1,215	119%
1986	1,015	915	1,115	120%
1985	915	815	1,015	121%
1984	815	715	915	122%
1983	715	615	815	123%
1982	615	515	715	124%
1981	515	415	615	125%
1980	415	315	515	126%
1979	315	215	415	127%
1978	215	115	315	128%
1977	115	15	215	129%
1976	15	5	115	130%

87	27	19 1/2	19 1/2 - 1 1/2	DurrFill s.26	x246	12	11 1/4
208	14	12 1/2	13 1/2 - 1 1/2	DycoPet	208	24 1/4	22
626	16	14 1/4	14 1/2 - 1 1/2	Dynasol f	715	37 1/2	34 1/4

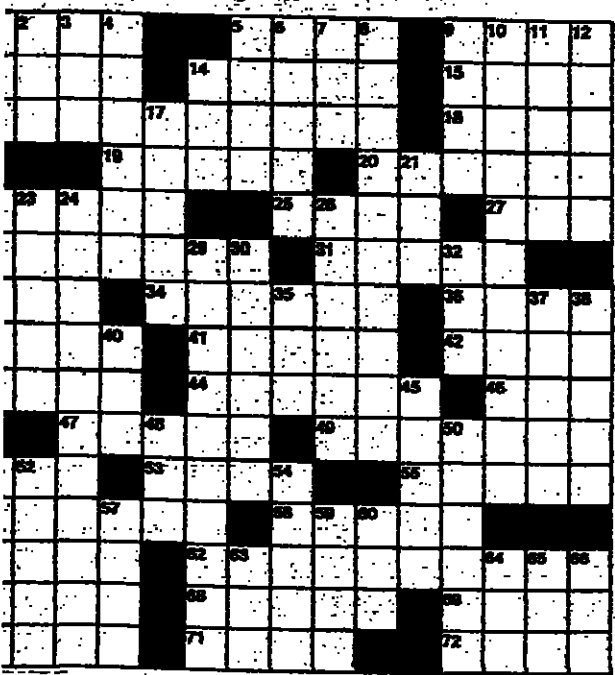
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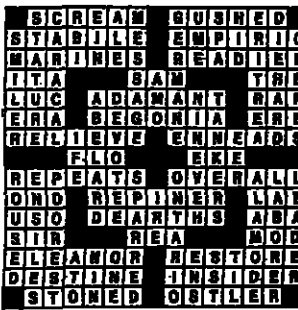
WORD

By Eugene T. Malaska



- ACROSS**
1. ... though (words by 8 Down)
 2. Kind of scope or phone
 3. Bedeck
 4. W.W.I. poet-soldier who died in France
 5. Conductor
 6. Matress filler
 7. Zuch, in tennis
 8. Creepy
 9. Some ovises
 10. Charge a rifle
 11. Cal. entry
 12. Jug handle
 13. Custom
 14. Cleric or church officer
 15. Ulster or blazer
 16. Post like Pindar
 17. Profit
 18. W.W.I. poet-soldier who died in France
 19. Break off
 20. ... (words by 8 Down)
 21. Kind of scope or phone
 22. Bedeck
 23. W.W.I. poet-soldier who died in France
 24. Conductor
 25. Matress filler
 26. Zuch, in tennis
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 29. Charge a rifle
 30. Cal. entry
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 33. Cleric or church officer
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 6. Post like Pindar
 7. Profit
 8. W.W.I. poet-soldier who died in France
 9. Break off

Solution to Friday's Puzzle



WEATHER

	C	F		C	F
ALBANY	17	63	POPE	15	59
ALBANY	17	63	POPE	15	59
ALBANY	17	63	POPE	15	59
ALBANY	17	63	POPE	15	59
ALBANY	17	63	POPE	15	59
ALBANY	17	63	POPE	15	59
ALBANY	17	63	POPE	15	59
ALBANY	17	63	POPE	15	59
ALBANY	17	63	POPE	15	59
ALBANY	17	63	POPE	15	59

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Monday



- Thunderstorm: Warm Front:
 Rain: Cold Front:
 Snow: Occluded Front:
 Front Movement: Quasi-Stationary Front:

Oversexed Female Zoo Animals in Johannesburg Given the 'Pill'

ANNESBURG, May 25 (UPI) — A lustful lioness and a tireless whose sex drive has been causing havoc among the male animal union at the city zoo here have been given contraceptives to ease their appetite.

A phenomenal breeding of carnivorous animals in the zoo has been a very serious problem. Willie Labuschagne, the zoo director, said the birth-control "pill" involved is a synthetic hormone implanted in the ovary of the oversexed female animals, preventing them from going to latest victims to be given the treatment were a lioness who shared a with three males and a tigress who constantly tempted her two cage

PEANUTS



B. C.



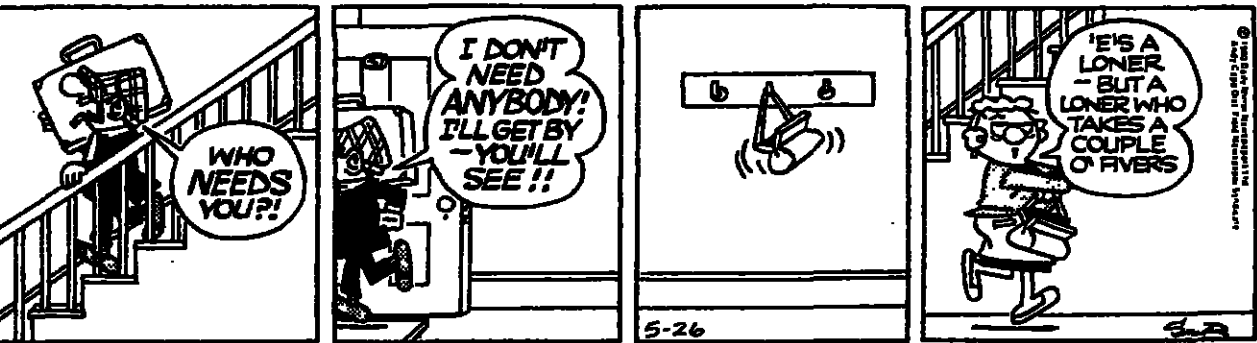
BLONDIE



BEETLE



BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



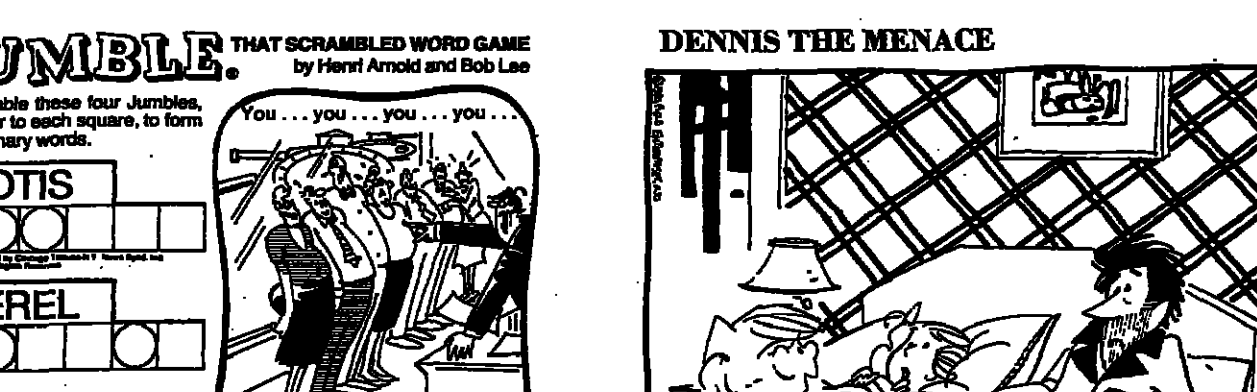
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REX MORGAN

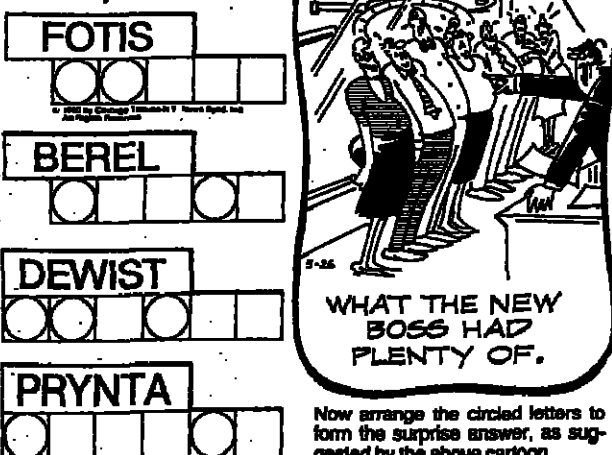


DONESBURY



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Answer here: "FOOTBALL" (Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: DUCAL CRIME FLABBY SPONGE Answer: How some people are when it's early—SURLY

Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Boulevard Ney 75018 Paris

BOOKS

DELIBERATE REGRESSION

By Robert Harbison. Knopf. Illustrated. 264 pp. \$15.

Reviewed by John Leonard

THE whole of this book is less than its parts. The parts — especially those on Rousseau, Ruskin, Malinowski, "Ossian," the Brothers Grimm, David and William Burgess — are often interesting. The whole, a heavy-breathing argument about the decline of Western culture, which decline began late in the 18th century and is otherwise known as Romanticism, is merely tedious, a twilight moon.

Readers of Robert Harbison's previous book, "Eccentric Spaces," are familiar with his allusive style, a style that amounts to a sensibility, as though like an exorcist he opens himself to the devil, the madness, or in this case the artifact, and has a wrestling match. He writes from within, possessed by demons. If he is talking about Gothic revival, he sounds Gothic, stony, darkened. If he is talking about "bourgeois" painting in France, he is absolutely certain that "red and purple are sublimations of blood and violence" because he is bloody and violent.

This combination of the glib and the swoon is helpful in the individual chapters of "Deliberate Regression." We are inside with him. Thus Ruskin, who couldn't bring himself to admit out loud that "I can't have women," had to find symbolic substitutes, such as the Alps and Venice; Ruskin, we are told, "makes legends the way most people give excuses." Or: "Being literate is Nietzsche at his oddest, childishly earnest, where metaphors come up and kick his hand."

"Vegetable Ringlets"

With Burne-Jones, we turn ourselves into "a serpent, and an insect, and an artichoke, a lily": we are also obsessed with fences. When Wagner discovers a Jungian archetype — before Jung was even around — we are there. When William Blake is full of "vegetable ringlets," so is Harbison and so are we. Consider what he has to say on Winckelmann:

"Inspection of the body intent as his finally seems morbid because it springs from insufficiency, not just wanting to be near the sacred object but to become it, and not just to inhabit it but to exchange souls with it. Worship is inertia when its distance from its object is as great as this."

I'm not sure what that means, but it feels right. Just as Marshall McLuhan and Norman O. Brown felt right on a first reading, before there was time to think. Unfortunately, like McLuhan and Brown, Harbison has a thesis. His thesis is that 19th-century Romanticism — the desire to be "another place in time" — led directly to Hitler and Stalin; that the cult of the individual unleashed a universal instinct that would obliterate individualism; that art, in desperate flight from

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

OVER the years, the standard pattern of development of a promising young player featured an initial phase in which his play was all fiery attack and risky impetuous tactics. However, for at least five years now, that pattern has been broken, with young hopeful after young hopeful going conservative, favoring dry positional play and lengthy endings.

But there are still some who revert to the classical pattern. One of these is Joel Benjamin, a 16-year-old Manhattan Chess Club master, whose best achievements are in conducting the attack.

This can be seen in his victory over Walter Browne, a three-time United States champion, in what was the most sensational upset of the Louis D. Statham International Tournament in Lone Pine, Calif.

What began as queen-pawn opening transposed into a Maroczy bind Sicilian Defense after 6 P-K4. This formation is not conducive to the creation of attacking chances for Black, but, as will be seen, Benjamin plays this game with a remarkable energy.

Had Browne guessed what Benjamin was up to, he might well have chosen 11 Q-Q2 instead of 11 R-B1, which permitted Black to maneuver on the kingside with 11 ... N-N3; 12 BxN, B-KR3; 13 R-QB2, N-R4.

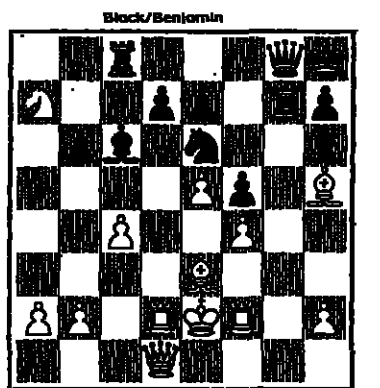
With 14 P-KN3 and 15 P-B4, Browne defended the dark squares on the kingside, but Benjamin shifted his attack to the light squares with 15 ... P-B4. Of course, on 16 R-Q2, capturing with 16 ... PxB? would have been an error because of 17 BxN, BxB; 18 RxB, winning a piece.

After 17 P-K5, Benjamin had conceded a clear advantage to Browne in the center, but he hoped to compensate for that by developing attacking opportunities on the king's wing with 18 ... P-KN4.

Browne's 23 N-N5 was an optimistic attempt to knock Black out of the game quickly, but it would have been safer to play 23 B-B3, Q-K1; 24 B-Q5.

After 24 ... K-R1?, Benjamin could have answered 25 NxB by 25 ... R-N1ch; 26 K-B2, BxP!; 27 NxB, RxB; 28 RxB, Q-KB1, with an unclear and complicated position. On the other hand, the apparently safer 25 R/1-B2 proved vulnerable to 25 ... R-N1ch; 26 K-B1, R-N2!; 27 NxB?, Q-N1!; 28 K-K2, NxBch!

On 30 ... BxB, Browne could not afford to grab the exchange with 31 NxB because of 31 ...



Position after 28 K-K2

Q-K5ch; 32 K-B1, R-N8ch!; 33 KxB, Q-R5mate, but by this time Benjamin's onslaught had gotten out of hand.

After 31 NxB, Benjamin had no need to pause for a recapture since 31 ... Q-K5ch; 32 K-B1, R/1-KN1! threatened 33 ... R-N8mate. Browne had no choice but to throw 33 R-KN3 in the way.

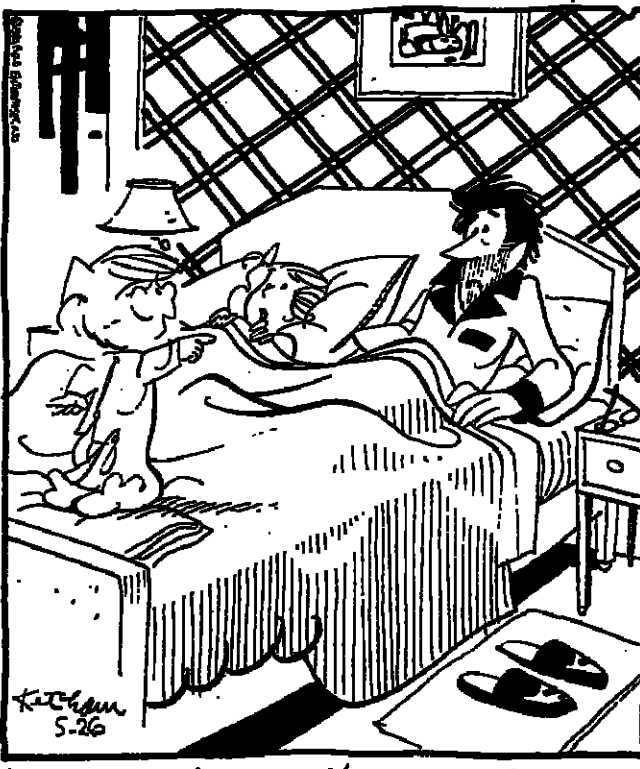
Benjamin had a choice as to how he preferred to win the game — 33 ... BxB would have been one way. This 33 ... RxB!; 34 BxR, Q-R5ch; 35 K-K2, QxRch; 36 R-B3, RxB; 37 N-Q4, R-N7ch; 38 Q-Q3, R-Q7ch forced the win of the queen.

After 41 ... P-K3, Benjamin was also two pawns ahead and about to win another, while the White rook and knight had no targets against which to develop counterplay. That was enough to persuade Browne to give up.

The diagram last Monday showed a White rook at Black's KN3. The rook should have been KN3.

White	Black	White	Black
Move	Move	Move	Move
1 P-Q4	1 P-K3	22 B-B3	Q-Q4
2 N-K3	2 P-K4	23 N-N5	23 N-N5
3 P-B4	3 B-B4	24 P-B4	24 P-B4
4 B-B4	4 P-B4	25 R/1-B2	25 R/1-B2
5 B-B4	5 P-B4	26 K-B1	26 K-B1
6 P-B4	6 P-B4	27 NxB	27 NxB
7 B-B4	7 B-B4	28 RxB	28 RxB
8 P-B4	8 P-B4	29 BxB	29 BxB
9 P-B4	9 P-B4	30 BxB	30 BxB
10 P-B4	10 P-B4	31 NxB	31 NxB
11 Q-Q2	11 R-B1	32 K-B1	32 K-B1
12 BxN	12 B-KR3	33 R-KN3	33 R-KN3
13 R-QB2	13 R-QB2	34 P-B4	34 P-B4
14 P-KN3	14 P-B4	35 K-K2	35 K-K2
15 P-B4	15 P-B4	36 R-B3	36 R-B3
16 R-Q2	16 PxB	37 N-Q4	37 N-Q4
17 BxN	17 BxB	38 Q-Q3	38 Q-Q3
18 RxB	18 RxB	39 R-Q7ch	39 R-Q7ch
19 BxB	19 BxB	40 Q-Q3	40 Q-Q3
20 P-K5	20 P-K5	41 P-K3	41 P-K3
21 B-B3	21 B-B3	42 Q-Q4	42 Q-Q4
22 B-B3	22 B-B3	43 Q-Q4	43 Q-Q4

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I BEEN WATCHIN' YA SLEEP. YOU WERE GOIN' PSSSSSS...AND MOM WAS GOIN' BZZZZZZ!"

Friday Baseball: Jenkins Notches No. 25

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

Cubs 5, Athletics 3
Baltimore, Ken Singleton's seventh home run — and he was in the eighth — and Mike and Tippy Martinez tied on a three-inning homer over Detroit, 5-1.

Yankees 7, Blue Jays 6
Toronto, home runs by Doherty, Dennis Werth and Dave helped Ron Guidice victory without a loss defeated the Blue Jays.

Royals 13, Angels 9
Anaheim, Calif., Clint Hurdle's sixth home run — a homer and two singles — in four runs to boost past the Angels, 13-9. His eighth and ninth home runs accounted for the rest. The two teams combined for 28 hits.

Manners 8, White Sox 5
Seattle, Willie Hernandez's six-run homer hit two-line Pickorek hit two-line Rick Honeycutt made the Mariner on a three-run Rawley romp over the Sox.

Cubs 2, Dodgers 0
The National League, Dennis Lamp gave up one homer — recording his first win — out of the year — downed of the Los Angeles Dodgers, 2-0.

Phillies 3, Astros 0
Philadelphia, Mike Schmidt's third home run — a three-run homer — in the fourth inning hurled a four-hit performance beat Rostone's 11th home run off Nolan Ryan (2-4) struck out eight while the 44th career shutout.

Frogs 7, Reds 4

Friday's and Saturday's Line Scores

[illegible]

AMERICAN LEAGUE		National League	
New York	302 091 010-7 12 9	Philadelphia	202 091 010-7 12 9
Toronto	302 091 001-3 6 0	Pittsburgh	202 091 001-3 6 0
<p>Gundary, R.Davis (3) and Carone; Mabeella, Luncmacyk (4), J.Blauroe (3) and B.Davis, W.Gudley, S.G. L-Mabeella, S.G. Hays-New York Rundelak (4), W.H. (1), L.Selwren (2), Toronto, B.Davis (1), M.Herby (7)</p>		<p>St. Louis 302 091 010-7 12 9 302 091 002-2 9 7 302 091 003-2 9 7 302 091 004-2 9 7 302 091 005-2 9 7 302 091 006-2 9 7 302 091 007-2 9 7 302 091 008-2 9 7 302 091 009-2 9 7 302 091 010-2 9 7 302 091 011-2 9 7 302 091 012-2 9 7 302 091 013-2 9 7 302 091 014-2 9 7 302 091 015-2 9 7 302 091 016-2 9 7 302 091 017-2 9 7 302 091 018-2 9 7 302 091 019-2 9 7 302 091 020-2 9 7 302 091 021-2 9 7 302 091 022-2 9 7 302 091 023-2 9 7 302 091 024-2 9 7 302 091 025-2 9 7 302 091 026-2 9 7 302 091 027-2 9 7 302 091 028-2 9 7 302 091 029-2 9 7 302 091 030-2 9 7 302 091 031-2 9 7 302 091 032-2 9 7 302 091 033-2 9 7 302 091 034-2 9 7 302 091 035-2 9 7 302 091 036-2 9 7 302 091 037-2 9 7 302 091 038-2 9 7 302 091 039-2 9 7 302 091 040-2 9 7 302 091 041-2 9 7 302 091 042-2 9 7 302 091 043-2 9 7 302 091 044-2 9 7 302 091 045-2 9 7 302 091 046-2 9 7 302 091 047-2 9 7 302 091 048-2 9 7 302 091 049-2 9 7 302 091 050-2 9 7 302 091 051-2 9 7 302 091 052-2 9 7 302 091 053-2 9 7 302 091 054-2 9 7 302 091 055-2 9 7 302 091 056-2 9 7 302 091 057-2 9 7 302 091 058-2 9 7 302 091 059-2 9 7 302 091 060-2 9 7 302 091 061-2 9 7 302 091 062-2 9 7 302 091 063-2 9 7 302 091 064-2 9 7 302 091 065-2 9 7 302 091 066-2 9 7 302 091 067-2 9 7 302 091 068-2 9 7 302 091 069-2 9 7 302 091 070-2 9 7 302 091 071-2 9 7 302 091 072-2 9 7 302 091 073-2 9 7 302 091 074-2 9 7 302 091 075-2 9 7 302 091 076-2 9 7 302 091 077-2 9 7 302 091 078-2 9 7 302 091 079-2 9 7 302 091 080-2 9 7 302 091 081-2 9 7 302 091 082-2 9 7 302 091 083-2 9 7 302 091 084-2 9 7 302 091 085-2 9 7 302 091 086-2 9 7 302 091 087-2 9 7 302 091 088-2 9 7 302 091 089-2 9 7 302 091 090-2 9 7 302 091 091-2 9 7 302 091 092-2 9 7 302 091 093-2 9 7 302 091 094-2 9 7 302 091 095-2 9 7 302 091 096-2 9 7 302 091 097-2 9 7 302 091 098-2 9 7 302 091 099-2 9 7 302 091 100-2 9 7 302 091 101-2 9 7 302 091 102-2 9 7 302 091 103-2 9 7 302 091 104-2 9 7 302 091 105-2 9 7 302 091 106-2 9 7 302 091 107-2 9 7 302 091 108-2 9 7 302 091 109-2 9 7 302 091 110-2 9 7 302 091 111-2 9 7 302 091 112-2 9 7 302 091 113-2 9 7 302 091 114-2 9 7 302 091 115-2 9 7 302 091 116-2 9 7 302 091 117-2 9 7 302 091 118-2 9 7 302 091 119-2 9 7 302 091 120-2 9 7 302 091 121-2 9 7 302 091 122-2 9 7 302 091 123-2 9 7 302 091 124-2 9 7 302 091 125-2 9 7 302 091 126-2 9 7 302 091 127-2 9 7 302 091 128-2 9 7 302 091 129-2 9 7 302 091 130-2 9 7 302 091 131-2 9 7 302 091 132-2 9 7 302 091 133-2 9 7 302 091 134-2 9 7 302 091 135-2 9 7 302 091 136-2 9 7 302 091 137-2 9 7 302 091 138-2 9 7 302 091 139-2 9 7 302 091 140-2 9 7 302 091 141-2 9 7 302 091 142-2 9 7 302 091 143-2 9 7 302 091 144-2 9 7 302 091 145-2 9 7 302 091 146-2 9 7 302 091 147-2 9 7 302 091 148-2 9 7 302 091 149-2 9 7 302 091 150-2 9 7 302 091 151-2 9 7 302 091 152-2 9 7 302 091 153-2 9 7 302 091 154-2 9 7 302 091 155-2 9 7 302 091 156-2 9 7 302 091 157-2 9 7 302 091 158-2 9 7 302 091 159-2 9 7 302 091 160-2 9 7 302 091 161-2 9 7 302 091 162-2 9 7 302 091 163-2 9 7 302 091 164-2 9 7 302 091 165-2 9 7 302 091 166-2 9 7 302 091 167-2 9 7 302 091 168-2 9 7 302 091 169-2 9 7 302 091 170-2 9 7 302 091 171-2 9 7 302 091 172-2 9 7 302 091 173-2 9 7 302 091 174-2 9 7 302 091 175-2 9 7 302 091 176-2 9 7 302 091 177-2 9 7 302 091 178-2 9 7 302 091 179-2 9 7 302 091 180-2 9 7 302 091 181-2 9 7 302 091 182-2 9 7 302 091 183-2 9 7 302 091 184-2 9 7 302 091 185-2 9 7 302 091 186-2 9 7 302 091 </p>	

Red Smith

Hits, Runs and Scorer's Errors

NEW YORK, May 25 (NYT) — Back in the days when a baseball team called the Philadelphia Athletics did business, but not much, in a playground called Shibe Park, a coach named Earle Brucker was driving a baseball writer home after a game. The writer was served runs batted in. The earned-run average of Tom Underwood, the Yankee pitcher, zoomed.

When I shared official scoring duties in Philadelphia at \$13 a game, I wrote several columns declaring that baseball should take this job away from the working

In Cincinnati, Bill Lee and Warren Spahn drove in three runs and Elsie two in a five-run first leading Montreal to a 7-4 over the Reds. The Expos four hits in the game but of them — and four walks

ing a hitch as official scorer.

"Gee," he told Brucker, "I hated to give that kid an error in the sixth."

"Was that an error?" Bruck said.

"What did you think?" the scorer asked.

"Well," Bruck said slowly, "if the kid is a major league player, it was an error. But damn it, if we were in St. Louis and one of the Browns had hit that ball, it would have been a home run."

press. When I ceased to cover baseball daily and no longer shared in the pay for scoring, I dropped the subject, though my views did not change.

At \$13 a game, an eight-club league spent \$8,000 for scoring. Salaries and expenses for four men hired as official scorers and answerable to the league president would have come to a good deal more, but the money would have been spent wisely.

LaCoss (3-4) — in their home game, the Cardinals' Lee (3-4) pitched his first game of the year.

Mets 2, Braves 1

In New York, Ray Bu within an out of pitching

Those days, ballplayers questioned the competence and impartiality of official scorers just as they questioned the competence and impartiality of umpires. They still do, in both cases. The other night a member of the New York Yankees' television team remarked that the umpires seldom gave rookies the benefit of any doubts. Subsequently, either the same broadcaster or

One of his partners expressed mild disagreement with a decision by the scorer.

It is suspected here that the generalization about umpires and rookies is one of those old husbands' tales that ballplayers hear early in life and believe to the grave. As for the scorer's judgment, it was definitely open to question.

The play happened with three Baltimore Orioles on

ase and two out in the sixth inning. Lee May popped up. Willie Randolph circled under the ball, which was twisting in a tricky wind. He got it in his glove, but he was off balance and he dropped it. A major-league infielder who gets a pop fly in his glove should hold it, but the scorer reasoned that the wind made it too difficult to handle. May got credit for a double and three

Dodger Millionaire Comes Up a Bit Short

By Thomas Boswell

LOS ANGELES (WP) — It comes as no surprise to learn that Don Stanhouse, the Star Line Man

Stanhouse, who is currently winless, saveless and on the disabled list, is imbalanced — in the legs, that is.

"I've never really had an arm problem before," said the 6-foot-2-inch, 200-pounder who began his minor league career as a shortstop

the reputation that he is a star. Stanhouse said he is "not in the mood to play so bad I feel like ju

Unusual — is imbalanced. Stanhouse has back spasms and bursitis in his shoulder. He has no idea when he will pitch again, but he is pretty sure it won't be real soon. The injury doesn't come from hoisting his money bags. Stanhouse's legs are of different lengths.

Long and Short of it — Stanhouse has back spasms and bursitis in his shoulder. He has no idea when he will pitch again, but he is pretty sure it won't be real soon. The injury doesn't come from hoisting his money bags. Stanhouse's legs are of different lengths.

with a rubber arm. "By protecting my back, then my shoulder, I got my delivery all out of whack to the point where I kind of dip and push the ball to the plate."

After weeks of diagnosis, back-and-stomach strengthening exercises that have trimmed 11 pounds

Stanhouse knows that his problems are far from solved. "You feel enormous pain — come back quickly, because this is the money and the desire to be a star yourself," he said.

average in two seasons in Baltimore, signed a \$2-million, 5-year free-agent deal with the Dodgers over the winter.

Now, Los Angeles finds out that

"Almost three-quarters of an inch different," said the clearly upset Stanhouse. "The doctor has no idea if I've always been that way or if something has slipped.

and a lift pad for the heel of his shoe, Stanhouse sees absolutely no progress.

"It's driving me a little crazy," said Stanhouse who has cultivated

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On Page 1**

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He
take
and
his

For the Week Ending May 23, 1980

	Close	Option & price		Close	Option & price	
18 1/4	64 1/2	IndRef	20	7	Waver	25
18 1/2	64 1/2	IndRef	20	7	Waver	25
18 3/4	64 1/2	IndRef	20	7	Waver	25
19	64 1/2	IndRef	20	7	Waver	25
19 1/4	64 1/2	IndRef	20	7	Waver	25
19 1/2	64 1/2	IndRef	20	7	Waver	25
19 3/4	64 1/2	IndRef	20	7	Waver	25
20	64 1/2	IndRef	20	7	Waver	25
20 1/4	64 1/2	IndRef	20	7	Waver	25
20 1/2	64 1/2	IndRef	20	7	Waver	25
20 3/4	64 1/2	IndRef	20	7	Waver	25
21	64 1/2	IndRef	20	7	Waver	25
21 1/4	64 1/2	IndRef	20	7	Waver	25
21 1/2	64 1/2	IndRef	20	7	Waver	25
21 3/4	64 1/2	IndRef	20	7	Waver	25
22	64 1/2	IndRef	20	7	Waver	25
22 1/4	64 1/2	IndRef	20	7	Waver	25
22 1/2	64 1/2	IndRef	20	7	Waver	25
22 3/4	64 1/2	IndRef	20	7	Waver	25
23	64 1/2	IndRef	20	7	Waver	25
23 1/4	64 1/2	IndRef	20	7	Waver	25
23 1/2	64 1/2	IndRef	20	7	Waver	25
23 3/4	64 1/2	IndRef	20	7	Waver	25
24	64 1/2	IndRef	20	7	Waver	25
24 1/4	64 1/2	IndRef	20	7	Waver	25
24 1/2	64 1/2	IndRef	20	7	Waver	25
24 3/4	64 1/2	IndRef	20	7	Waver	25
25	64 1/2	IndRef	20	7	Waver	25
25 1/4	64 1/2	IndRef	20	7	Waver	25
25 1/2	64 1/2	IndRef	20	7	Waver	25
25 3/4	64 1/2	IndRef	20	7	Waver	25
26	64 1/2	IndRef	20	7	Waver	25
26 1/4	64 1/2	IndRef	20	7	Waver	25
26 1/2	64 1/2	IndRef	20	7	Waver	25
26 3/4	64 1/2	IndRef	20	7	Waver	25
27	64 1/2	IndRef	20	7	Waver	25
27 1/4	64 1/2	IndRef	20	7	Waver	25
27 1/2	64 1/2	IndRef	20	7	Waver	25
27 3/4	64 1/2	IndRef	20	7	Waver	25
28	64 1/2	IndRef	20	7	Waver	25
28 1/4	64 1/2	IndRef	20	7	Waver	25
28 1/2	64 1/2	IndRef	20	7	Waver	25
28 3/4	64 1/2	IndRef	20	7	Waver	25
29	64 1/2	IndRef	20	7	Waver	25
29 1/4	64 1/2	IndRef	20	7	Waver	25
29 1/2	64 1/2	IndRef	20	7	Waver	25
29 3/4	64 1/2	IndRef	20	7	Waver	25
30	64 1/2	IndRef	20	7	Waver	25
30 1/4	64 1/2	IndRef	20	7	Waver	25
30 1/2	64 1/2	IndRef	20	7	Waver	25
30 3/4	64 1/2	IndRef	20	7	Waver	25
31	64 1/2	IndRef	20	7	Waver	25
31 1/4	64 1/2	IndRef	20	7	Waver	25
31 1/2	64 1/2	IndRef	20	7	Waver	25
31 3/4	64 1/2	IndRef	20	7	Waver	25
32	64 1/2	IndRef	20	7	Waver	25
32 1/4	64 1/2	IndRef	20	7	Waver	25
32 1/2	64 1/2	IndRef	20	7	Waver	25
32 3/4	64 1/2	IndRef	20	7	Waver	25
33	64 1/2	IndRef	20	7	Waver	25
33 1/4	64 1/2	IndRef	20	7	Waver	25
33 1/2	64 1/2	IndRef	20	7	Waver	25
33 3/4	64 1/2	IndRef	20	7	Waver	25
34	64 1/2	IndRef	20	7	Waver	25
34 1/4	64 1/2	IndRef	20	7	Waver	25
34 1/2	64 1/2	IndRef	20	7	Waver	25
34 3/4	64 1/2	IndRef	20	7	Waver	25
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	died business, but	89
Shirley Park, a coac	87	
baseball writer offic	86	
ing a hitch as offic	85	
"Gee," he told	84	
error in the sixth.	83	
"What about an	82	
"Well," Brock	81	
league player, it w	80	
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In those days, b	77	
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They still do, in	74	
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It is suspected h	68	
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cult to handle. Ma	56	
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Unusual — is imba	50	
"Yeah, but even	49	
most thoughtful m	48	
the 29-year-old Los	47	
president. "It turns	46	
legs."	45	
The former Oriole	44	
saves. 13 victories	43	

When I shared official scores at \$13 a game, I wrote several baseball should take this job in press. When I ceased to do so, longer shared in the pay for the subject, though my views did not change.

At \$13 a game, an eight-scoring. Salaries and expenses of official scorers and answerers would have come to a good deal more than would have been spent by writers.

Moved from city to city, I would have had two teams to a booth behind home plate, a few argumentative writers and a second-guessing fan.

Scorers receive \$50 a game, and in the American League newspapermen, the American National League \$48,600 a year would cost more.

Some papers have never paid a share in the scoring assignment, but they are being adopted by more and more. At least one that put in the decency to make up the difference's salary.

It isn't a job demanding a reasonably competent reporter, but one that \$50 a game would tend to slant what he wrote. It's not on the payroll of the press, but the honest ones.

Chaire Com

is currently winless, the disabled list, is the legs, that is.

Short of

is back spasms and shoulder. He has no pitch again, but it isn't won't be real doesn't come from money bags. Stands of different lengths.

"I've problem inch, 20 minor le with a rony a rony my delivery point when the ball is

After and-stomach

ing during trips in Philadelphia to the local columns declaring that he was away from the working world of baseball daily and no longer scoring. I dropped the not change.

My league spent \$8,000 for the four men hired as scouts to the league president and more, but the money

While umpires, the scorers and the press. Caged alone in the booth would be insulated from the boisterous, angry players and the

Now, and seven are needed in the National. Using the league pays \$36,700. The Official official scorers

mitted their employees to the work, and this policy has been in place since 1954. The rule last season had the presence in the baseball writ-

ing equipment than a realness. There is no realness that drama critics are producers whose plays they

es Up a H

ever really had an arm and a leg," said the 6-foot-2-pounder who began his career as a shortstop in 1968. "By protecting my shoulder, I got all out of what to the I kind of dip and push the plate."

ing of diagnosis, back strengthening exercises were trimmed if ex-

the Reds. The Expos hit in the game but them — and four walks (3-4) — in their 3-4) pitched his first of the year.

Mets 2, Braves 1

New York, Ray Bu an out of pitching complete game since September 1957. Steve Henderson over RBI singles to nad Atlanta, 2-1. Bu with the tying run out in the ninth, on to retire Chico his eighth save.

Padres 2, Cardinals 1

St. Louis, Willie ted home Dave Winf — and later scored on an Diego past the Ca

Pirates 5, Giants 3

Pittsburgh, Tim Fol scored Steve Nicolas in to give Grant Jac victory in relief as ited San Francisco, 5-3

it Sho

putation that he is a few days vic- "I listen to the games on the radio as y as I had I feel like

Drivers

house knows that hion tems are far from a feel enormous pain — four back quickly, became his own self, he said.

AN EXECUTIVE JOB OFFER

JOB TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER	JOB	SOME OF THE	CANDIDATES SHOULD	ADVT.
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JOB TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER	LOCAT.	QUALIFICATIONS	MAKE CONTACT WITH	Source
CONTROLLER Merchant Bank	Negotiable	Int'l merchant bank.	Latin America	Extensive int'l banking exp. in controller function; Eng. + Span.	Ref. 0492, Gerald Brown, Merrill Lynch Group, 273 Cassatt St., London EC4A 1HE. Tel.: 01-484 5061.	L.R.T. 15-5-80
SALES MANAGER Europe	Generous	John's, one of the leaders in U.S. home & garden industry.	London	5-10 yrs. of success exp. in Sales & Sales Mgmt.; Eng., Gmc. + Fr.	Mr. R. Buscar, John's Spine (UK) Ltd., 1710 Hild road, London SW19 3AS.	L.R.T. 15-5-80
DIRECTOR OF EUROPEAN OPERATIONS	£25,000	Dynamic young U.S. co. (electronics & electronic components).		Very strong European mktg. Mgt.; knowl. of European business market; 35-45; Eng. + Fr. &/or Gmc.	0680/7338/INT. PA Personnel Services, 60a Knightbridge, London SW1X 7LE, Tel.: 01-235 6060. TeL: 27674.	L.R.T. 15-5-80
SENIOR ARCHITECT		Jewish Rashi Building Program.	Jewish	Wired 7 Jahre Baueinführung, Abstand. Gehrung, gates English.	Dorisch Consult Gesellschaft, 53, 8 München 21, Tel.: 889-57071, M. Germany.	The Week 17-5-80
FINANCIAL CONTROLLER	Depending qual. & exp.	Int'l Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases.	Close to Mairland, Kenya.	Fully qual. Accountants; exp. of financial administration of senior level.	The Director, IRLAO, P.O. Box 38709, Nairobi, Kenya.	The Economist 17-5-80
MANAGING DIRECTOR Holland	Commensurate with responsibilities	Expeditiously expanding co. (security services).	Holland	20-40; strong business generalist; proven strength in mktg., fin. & oper.; Eng. + Ger. lang.	Ref. 1122, Mr. William P. Grow, MSL Int'l, 295-310 Ave. Louise, Box 13, 1058 Brussels.	L.R.T. 17-5-80
MANAGING DIRECTOR Trieste, Italy	Commensurate with responsibilities	European subsidiary of a growing U.S. multinational (electronic prod.).	Trieste Italy	Eng., Ital.; fluently Italian nat.; 35-45; MBA or equiv.; exp. in finance &/or mktg. in related ind.	Ref. 1110, Mr. William P. Grow, MSL Int'l, 295-310 Ave. Louise, Box 13, 1058 Brussels.	L.R.T. 17-5-80
GENERAL MANAGER N. Germany	Commensurate with responsibilities	German subsidiary of British steel conglomerate.	Northern Germany	20-40; direct experience in similar position general or project management.	Ref. 1125, Mr. B.A. Yorrell, MSL Int'l, 295-310 Ave. Louise, Box 13, 1058 Brussels.	L.R.T. 17-5-80
GENERAL MANAGER W. Germany	Very attractive	Bodden Laboratories, Inc.	Frankfurt	Several years' suitable to upper mgt.; exp. in beauty ind.; ml. Ger./Eng.	Area Director, Europe, Bodden Laboratories GmbH, Friedrichstrasse 15, 6000 Frankfurt/Main 60.	L.R.T. 17-5-80
INTERNATIONAL CONTROLLER Belgium	Commensurate with position	Leading int'l company (mechanical automation ind.).	Antwerp	20-35; grad. acctg. qual.; related financial exp. in Europe; Eng., Fr. + Dutch, Ital. & Span.	Ref. 030, William Greenway, 523 Ave. Louise, 1050 Brussels.	L.R.T. 20-5-80
INTERNAL AUDITOR	\$27-30,000 tax-free	Alco Alkali Marine Operating Co.	Alco Alkali U.A.E.	Arab nat.; min. exp. requiring in accty/ ind., grad. CPA, CA, or ACCA; Eng. 5 yrs exp. auditing & acctg. skills.	Ref. A/705/5/00/710, Senior Personnel Officer, Alco Alkali Marine Operating Co., Alco Alkali, UAE.	L.R.T. 20-5-80

Now, Los Angeles finds out that something has slipped. **He's driving me a little crazy,** said Stanhouse who has cultivated

(Continued from Back Page)

[illegible]

He
take
and
his

